The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,814. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

PERKINS—On the 31st May, the wife of E. H. Perkins, of a daughter.

JAMES.—At Futtehgurh, on the 28th May, the wife of Lieut. R. H. James, H. M.'s 20th Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PARDEW—HAWKINS.—At St. Thomas' Church, Howrah, on the 30th May, by the Revd. W. Spencer, Mr. T. A. F. Pardew, to Ellen Sophia Hawkins, youngest daughter of the late Capt. F. H. W. Hawkins.

STEWART—DRUMMOND.—At Agra, on the 31st May, by the Revd. John Greenfield, William Malloy Stewart, Esq., of Jelwurpore, Tirhoot, to Ellen, widow of the late F. B. Drummond, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and eldest daughter of W. H Urquhart, Esq., of Arrah.

REIGNIER—LANE.—At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 2nd June, Edward Reignier, Esq., of the Bolio concern, to Miss Charlotte Lane.

FISK-WILLIAMS—LEUPOLT.—At the Old or Mission Church, on the 31st May, by the Revd. P. J. DeRozario, (father of the bride,) assisted by the Revd. George Lovely, M. A., Frank Fisk-Williams, Esq., to Miss Sophia Leupolt.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

SUTHERLAND—At Saugor, Central Provinces, on the 26th instant, the wife of Stanley S. Sutherland, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, of a son.

RICKETTS—At Allahabad, on the 2nd June, the wife of George H. M. Ricketts, C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ATKINSON—McREDDIE—At the Old Church, Calcutta, on the 24th May, by the Revd. M. D. C. Walters, John Atkinson, Esq. (5, Old Court House Street,) to Matilda Caroline, the only daughter of G. K. McReddie, Esq., of Serampore.

DEATHS.

CORCORAN—At Delhi, on the 1st June, of typhus fever, caught in the District, Mr. Charles Corcoran, Superintendent Irrigation Works, Nujjufghur Jheel, aged 34 years, deeply regretted.

GRAY—At Dehra, on the 25th April, Arabella Kezia, the beloved wife of General J. C. C. Gray, Bengal Army, in her 64th year.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A 1 Barque YARRA, 1,121 Tons Register, Captain TEASDALE. For Freight apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FIRST SHIP TO LEAVE, FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To sail before the departure of next Mail.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, 687 Tons register. W. H. SEWELL, Commander, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

SHIP FOR SALE.

THE Oldenburg Bark "JOHANNA," of about 469 Tons, well found in Sails, Stores, Rigging, &c., and fit for immediate service. Apply to H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents to the Owners and Captain of the Bark *Johanna*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched on the 15th June, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching, weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

"TILLY,"

WILL leave Bombay for Kurrachee at 6 P.M., on SATURDAY, 11th June 1864.
For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
No. 7, Rampart Row.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 759 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on 13th instant at 4 P. M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
The COMORIN, Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.
The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.
Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.
The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.
Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7.3 per head; *second-class* £8-3 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.
Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER "EARL DALHOUSIE."—Several Consignees having failed to send Boats for their Cargo the consequence of which the discharge of the Vessel is much delayed, it is hereby notified that all Goods, for which Boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, will be landed by the undersigned at the risk and expence of the concerned, and will be held as security for the payment of all costs so incurred.
Captain CAMPBELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Earl Dalhousie*.
4th June 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Caribbean*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package damaged by *rain* or otherwise after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents for the *Caribbean*.
Bombay, 4th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *French Empire*, from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once for their Goods, as they come to hand; failing which the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain CLARK will not be responsible for the condition of any Cargo damaged by *rain* or otherwise.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1864. Agents for the *French Empire*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Astronomer*, Captain THOMAS, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boat for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain THOMAS will not be responsible for the condition of any package damaged by rain or otherwise after it leaves the Ship's deck.
ROPER, PRICE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. STEWART, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.
Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India*.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Western Empire*, WOODWORTH, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their goods, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain WOODWORTH will not hold himself responsible for the condition of any Package after having once left the Deck.
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners *Western Empire*.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOKKEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

WANTED, by an European Firm, a BOOKKEEPER, of energy and experience. A liberal salary will be given to a thoroughly competent person. Apply, stating terms and handing copies of testimonials, to "W." care Publisher *Times of India*.

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION. Salary 300 Rs. per mensem, with free Quarters.
Written applications for the appointment to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Committee of Management at the Fort Police Office on or before the 30th instant.
Testimonials of character and fitness for the Office, should accompany the applications.
By order of the Committee of Management,
E. HINGLEY, Clerk,
Committee of Management House of Correction.
Bombay, 7th June 1864.

A CARD.—Mr. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer. Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.
Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HENRY FORMAN will cease to sign the name of our Firm from and after the 6th instant.
LECKIE & Co.
Bombay, 4th June 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DENT & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd February 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. ANGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at our Office in Church Lane, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of having the Supplemental Articles of Association laid before it for approval.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Offices, Bombay, No. 1, Bruce Lane, 14th May 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.
યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની લિમિટેડ.
NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of the above Company, will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, on MONDAY the 13th June, at 3 P. M., to consider the propriety of altering the Memorandum of Association, which, as it now stands, precludes the Directors from engaging in Discount or other Banking operations.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 4th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Twelfth and Final Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in, at the office of the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 7th July 1864, Rs. one hundred per Share.
Interest, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th June 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, give a larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.
The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.
R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

BANK OF INDIA.

AT a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank, held at their offices, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Present.

Hon'ble A. J. Lewis, Esq., in the Chair.,
H. Forman, Esq.,
W. Cooper, Esq.,
W. T. Hill, Esq.,
Premchund Roychund, Esq.,
F. L. Brown, Esq.,
John Firth, Esq.,
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree, Esq.,
Ghellabhoy Puddumjee, Esq.,
Hormusjee Pestonjee, Esq.,
Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq.,
Jehangheer Hormusjee, Esq.,
Nusserwanjee Ardaseer, Esq.,
Manockjee Sorabjee, Esq.,
W. Johnston, Esq.,
Ardaseer Merwanjee, Esq.,
Eduljee Nanabhoy, Esq.,
Nanabhoy Hurridass, Esq.,
Eduljee Cursetjee, Esq.,
Abdoola Esmael, Esq.,
Jumnadass Savucholay, Esq.,
C. Beyts, Esq.,
Dwarkadass Sengjee, Esq., and several others.

The Manager having read the Notice published in the Newspapers calling the Meeting

It was proposed by Premchund Roychund, Esq., and seconded by W. T. Hill, Esq., and carried unaminously—

RESOLUTIONS.

1.—That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three Shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees one Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that three of the Directors had resigned viz.:—

Alladinhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq.,
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.,
Cassumbhoy Durrumsey, Esq.,

but that they had been fortunate in securing as their successors in office—

Richard Willis, Esq.,
Limjee Manockjee, Esq.,

and that a Special Meeting would be called for the election of these gentlemen in accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association.

Proposed by W. T. Hill, Esq., and seconded by Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq., and carried unanimously—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair."

The Meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
18th May 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

NOTICES.

MR. WASHINGTON IRVING is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
Bombay, 1st June 1864. STEWART & Co.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the 15th proximo.
By order of the Directors,
23rd May 1864. W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Mr. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.
N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day removed from No. 5, Forbes Street, to No. 10, Hummum Street.
26th May 1864. PAGLIANO & Co.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.
For the Promoters,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and also for the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing Soap for Children!!
The genuine has the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne, Bauer and Cheesman; 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).
બોમબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઊય કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
બંબે બ ડાઈડ વેરહાઉસ કંપની લિમીટેડ.
NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 16th of June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864. In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 16th to the 29th June, both inclusive. During which time no transfer will be made therein.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 6th June 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ઇયાત ઇંડિઆ પરેસ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
ઈસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)
FIRST CALL OF RS. 250 PER SHARE.
THE Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co., the Call of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per Share due 20th June.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 8th June 1864.

PROSPECTUS.—AHMEDNUGGUR RACES FOR 1864.

STEWARDS.

General HEYLAND, C. B.
A. ST. J. RICHARDSON, Esq., C. S.
Lieut.-Colonel TOWSE, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
W. D'OYLY, Esq., C. S.
Lieut.-Colonel MONTGOMERY, 14th Regt.
Captain GERRARD, R. H. Guns.
Captain A. SHEWELL, Staff, Clerk of the Course.

FIRST DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Nuggur Derby. Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 50 for Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 1 st. in excess of the Byculla standard. One and a half-mile. To close and name 1st July. Horses allowed to enter on double entrance up to 1st August.

2ND RACE.—Give and Take. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 25. 14 hands to carry 10 st., and for every inch above and below 7 lbs. to be added or deducted. Round the Course.

3RD RACE.—For all Tattoos 13 and under. Rs. 40 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Heats half-mile. Catch weights.

SECOND DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Nuggur Cup of Rs. 300, added to a Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 each. For all horses. One and three-quarter mile. Weight for age. 1 st. in excess of the Byculla standard. Winners to carry extra—

For one Race.....	5 lbs.	Maidens
For two Races.....	7 lbs.	allowed
For three Races.....	10 lbs.	3 lbs.

To close and name 1st July. Horses allowed to enter on double entrance up to 1st August.

2ND RACE.—The Welter Stakes, for all Horses the property of Officers of the Nuggur Brigade. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 30. Gentlemen riders. 13 st. 7 lbs. Three-quarter mile.

3RD RACE.—The Galloway Plate; value Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. One mile. 14 hands to carry 10 st., for every inch below 7 lbs. to be deducted.

4TH RACE.—The Little Hack Stakes for Tattoos 13-2 and under. Rs. 50 from the Fund. Rs. 15 Entrance. One and quarter mile. Catch weights over 9 stone.

THIRD DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Whim Stakes for all Arabs. Rs. 40 each. Rs. 150 from the Fund. 1 st. in excess of Byculla standard. One and half mile.

2ND RACE.—The Hack Stakes. Entrance Rs. 15; Rs. 75 added. Three-quarter mile; 10 st., 7 lbs. Gentlemen riders. Winner to be sold for Rs. 400.

3RD RACE.—The Chargers' Stakes for all Horses *bona fide* the property of mounted Officers P. D. A. and that have been regularly ridden as such for one month previously. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 35. Gentlemen riders. 11 st. Winner of any race previous to starting 7 lbs. extra. One mile.

4TH RACE.—The Ladies' Plate; value Rs. 250, added to a Sweepstake of Rs. 50 each; for all horses the property of Officers, Civil and Military, *bona fide* residents in the Poona Division of the Army. 9 st. 7 lbs. Two miles. Gentlemen riders.

FOURTH DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Forced Handicap, for all winners; (Hacks and Ponies excepted), optional to losers. Rs. 60 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 30. One mile and half.

2ND RACE.—Sweepstakes of Rs. 300 each H. F. For all Horses. A penalty on professionals. One and three-quarter mile. Nominations to be on the 1st July, and name 1st August.

3RD RACE.—Selling Stakes. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 25. Three-quarter mile. Weight according to declared value, (for which the winner may be claimed). Rs. 1,000 to carry 11 st. For every Rs. 100 below that value 7 lbs. to be deducted.

4TH RACE.—The Beaten Handicap, for all Horses that have started and not won during the meeting. Rs. 60 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 15. One mile.

FIFTH DAY.

NUGGUR STEEPLE CHASES.

NUGGUR HUNT STEEPLE CHASE.—Of 3 Gold Mohurs each; half forfeit, if declared by six o'clock on the evening before the Race, with Rs. 500 added; second horse to save his stake. Weight 11 st. 7 lbs. Cape, Colonial and English horses to carry 2 stones extra. The winner of any Steeple Chase, Hurdle Race, or Flat Race previous to starting, value Rs. 300, to carry 7 lbs. extra. Horses that have run three times and never won, allowed 4 lbs. Maiden riders allowed 3 lbs. Three Horses the property of different owners to start or the added money will be withheld. About three miles over a fair hunting country. Open to the whole of India. To close and name to the Secretary of the Nuggur Races by seven o'clock on the evening of the first day's racing.

PONY STEEPLE CHASE.—Of one Gold Mohur each; with Rs. 120 added: for all Ponies 13 hands 2 inches and under over one and half-mile of the Steeple Chase Course. Catch weights over 7 lbs. Three Ponies the property of different owners to start, or the public money will not be given. To close and name to the Secretary of the Nuggur Races by seven o'clock on the evening of the fourth day's racing.

RULES OF THE NUGGUR COURSE.

1. Stewards will be guided by the rules of the "Western India Turf Club" as far as possible with the exceptions named in the declaring Power, on all points will be final with no appeal thereon: they have power to postpone the Races on account the weather (before or at any time during the day of the Race) to such succeeding appointed Race Day.

2. No horse shall start (except for "Hack" or "Poney Races") unless his owner has subscribed Rs. 30 to the Fund; in Confederacies each must pay that sum.

3. Two horses (from different stables) to start for each Race, or public money will not be given.

4. Unless otherwise specified in the terms of the race, the nominations to be sent to the Secretary before noon on the day previous.

5. If any race does not fill, the Stewards will make such arrangements as appear to them most conducive to sport.

6. For the Chanter Stakes owners of Chargers must produce Certificates that their horses have been ridden regularly as such.

7. The winner of each race pays 5 per cent. of *the public money* to defray expenses.

8. The winner of each Lottery pays a fixed sum of rupees 5 to the Fund.

9. Professional riders to carry 5 lbs. extra. Gentlemen riders who have never won a race in which they have ridden for public money, to be allowed 3 lbs.

10 Every horse trained on the Course shall pay a fee of Rs. 5 towards defraying expenses.

11. Weather permitting the Races will commence on the 1st Tuesday in August.

The length of the Nuggur Course is 220 yards short of one mile and half.

☞ All Communications to be addressed to the "SECRETARY OF THE RACES" 3rd Dragoon Guards, Ahmednuggur.

G. R. RAWLINSON, Capt., Secretary.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of Resolution No. 5, passed by the Court of Directors in London on 17th October 1863, a Second Call of Rs. 75 per Share is payable on or before 1st July next, after which date interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.
Bombay, 27th May 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held within the Bank's Office on MONDAY, the 20th instant, when the following Resolutions which were agreed to at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, will be submitted for confirmation:—
1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next, of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.
2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 3rd June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rupees 150 per Share is payable on all Shares in the above Company; on or before the 15th day of June next to the undersigned, or to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.
FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 27th May 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—Written Notices of Assignment of Policies, the Premiums on which are paid in India, received and registered by the Agents at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but not by any Sub-Agents of theirs in the Mofussil. Such Written Notices of Assigament *must be served in duplicate*, so that one copy may be transmitted by the Agents for Registration at the Chief Office in London.
By order of the Board,
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
ધી પરીનચ આપ વેલશ શીપીંગ કંપની લીમીટેડ.
ધિ પ્રિન્સ આફ વેલ્સ શિપિંગ કંપની લિમીટેડ
NOTICE.—The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the above Company will be positively held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th June 1864.

SITE FOR HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Site of valuable ground for Hotel purposes on the Esplanade, Bombay, most favourably situated near all the most thoroughfares, with an open, westerly, breezy aspect, in the immediate vicinity of the Public Offices, Banks, Commercial establishments, the principal landing place for Passengers by sea, and the terminus of the Bombay and Baroda and Great Indian Peninsula Railway trunk lines.
1. A plot of ground measuring about 2 acres on which is to be built a first-class Hotel to contain not less than 200 Bed Rooms, will be sold by Public Auction, by the Rampart Removal Committee at their Office, at 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of August 1864, on a building lease for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of September 1864, at an annual rent of one rupee an acre. At the expiration of the terms the land and buildings to revert and become the property of Government.
2. Plans of the ground may be seen on application to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, or to the Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee, Bombay.
3. The highest bidder will have to lodge with the Rampart Removal Committee a deposit of 10 per cent. on the purchase money at the time of auction, the remainder to be paid within thirty-one days from the day of sale, and in default the deposit will be forfeited and the party will lose all right to the land.
4. The parties whose tender may be accepted must submit finished designs and specifications for the Hotel for the approval of the Rampart Removal Committee on or before the 1st of December 1864.
5. The purchaser will be required to sign an agreement, to erect and completely finish to the satisfaction of the lessors' Surveyor, in conformity with the approved Designs and Specifications a 1st class Hotel, with all proper and convenient out buildings before the 1st of November 1867, and to have the buildings covered in by such time as shall be fixed by the lessors' Surveyor.
6. The agreement will contain clauses binding the lessees to keep the premises in repair and properly drained and to pay all rates and taxes; to use them only for a 1st class Hotel, or purposes which in the opinion of the Government of Bombay may be subsidiary thereto; to keep the buildings and fixtures insured in the lessors' name in the sum of Rs. 7,00,000 at least; not to assign or underlet without license and all such other clauses, conditions, covenants and provisos as shall be deemed proper or necessary by the Surveyor appointed by Government.
7. The lessees are not to be at liberty to enquire into the lessor's title.
8. On the completion of the buildings to the satisfaction of the surveyor, a lease will be granted on the lessee's executing a counterpart thereof, such lease or counterpart and the said agreement to be prepared by the lessors' Solicitor at the lessee's expense.
By order,
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secry. to the Rampart Removal Committee.
Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, Bombay, 12th May 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).
Capital called up £625,000.
Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.
PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)
EXCHANGE.
The Corporation will shortly be prepared to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on London, and on other places, in India, China and the East where Branches and Agencies are in course of being established; also to purchase or collect Bills of Exchange on these same places.
DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.....3 per cent.
" " 6 " .....5 " "
" " 12 " .....7 " "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 7th June 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.
Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

TARPAULINS.—A number of these of excellent quality are for sale. They are light, flexible, perfectly impervious, and warranted not to crack. Average size 17 feet by 22 feet.
ROGERS & Co., Chemists.

FOR SALE.—A Brand-new PIANOFORTE, by Collard and Collard, in excellent order, and with all the modern improvements. Apply to CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes, Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.
Bombay, 8th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
PLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that Interest on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending the 31st ultimo, will be payable (by interest warrants transmitted to the Shareholders) on and after THURSDAY, July 1st, at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Bombay.

STENHOUSE & Co., Agents,
Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

DAPHNE FROM LONDON.—Consignees of Cargo will please take notice that Goods "to order" for which Boats are not ready as they come to hand will be landed at the expense and risk of Consignees by Captain FOREMAN, at whichever Bunder may be most convenient. The Goods will remain there at the sole risk and expense of the Consignees.

GREY & Co.,

Bombay, 10th June 1864. Agents for Capt. FOREMAN.

GERTRUDE FROM LONDON.—With reference to previous advertisement, Consignees of Cargo will please take notice that as the ship is being much delayed for want of Boats, Captain SPEEDING will proceed to land packages still on board at the expense and risk of Consignees. These will remain on the Bunders at the sole risk of the Consignees, and when warehoused they will be liable for rent and all charges.

GREY & Co.,

Bombay, 10th June 1864. Agents for Capt. SPEEDING.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Accumulated Fund £2,253,937-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.
Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. WESTALL, Inspector of F. S. Nuisances, is required immediately by the Municipal Commissioners. By order,

J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

THE undersigned have removed to No. 15, Rampart Row.

11th June 1864. WARD & WARLAND.

"BALMORAL HALL," BANDORA.—This double-storied Bungalow to be let. Immediate possession may be had. JAFFER SULLIMAN.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Carnatic* will be closed on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer *Comoria*, will be closed TO-DAY at 8 A. M. precisely.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Sunday, 12th..... 4h. 40m. P. M.
Full Moon, Monday, 20th..... 3h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Monday, 26th..... 7h. 6m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	11	St. Barnabas A. & M.	5 23	6 36	3 7	3 29	
Sun.	12	Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 36	3 53	4 22	
Mon.	13	Twilight ends at 8h.	5 23	6 36	4 53	5 25	
Tues.	14	Jupiter rises 3.56.	5 23	6 37	5 56	6 26	
Wed.	15	Jupiter sets at 3.10.	5 24	6 37	6 57	7 28	
Thur.	16	Saturn rises 1h. 6m.	5 24	6 37	7 59	8 26	
Fri.	17	St. Alban, M.	5 24	6 37	8 51	9 16	

Time—8h. 56m. 30.0
8th June 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 3	KURRACHEE	June 4
AGRA	June 4	LAHORE	June 1
ALLAHABAD	June 4	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	June 4
BANGALORE	June 3	MALTA	May 24
CALCUTTA	June 4	MEERUT	June 3
CAPE	May 31	MURREE	June 4
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	May 21	PENANG	May 23
DELHI	May 24	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	May 19	SUEZ	May 28
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 21

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864.

No people can become highly civilised without possessing a well developed love of luxury: to political greatness, indeed, it may attain like Sparta, if animated with the love of freedom; but political greatness may consist with an inferior degree of civilization. We do not mean to say that, to be highly civilized, a man must be a Sybarite, any more than that, without the love of luxury, he must necessary be a brute. It is indolence accompanying the love of luxury that makes a man a Sybarite, and indolence without the love of luxury, in making him dirty, makes him as near a brute as possible.

The love of luxury may develope itself in two forms, and so the ensuing civilization be of two kinds, as it is more practical, or more aesthetic. The ease and rapidity of railway travelling, the comfort of a feather bed in a cold climate, are practical, not aesthetic, luxuries, while fine pictures and elegant furniture are equally luxuries, but of the aesthetic kind. Practical luxury says "Ease before elegance," and will on no account wear a tight shoe, while aesthetic luxury does not stick at a good deal of personal discomfort, and the one is continually being sacrified to the other, individual character determining which shall be preferred. The one will produce mechanical, and the other artistic, greatness: the best civilization unites the two; but without the one or the other no true civilisation can exist. Opinions differ not a little about what are and what are not luxuries, especially in the case of those of the aesthetic kind; but, if there is a true science of aesthetics, then there is a true science of aesthetic luxury also.

Intellectual culture is by no means synonymous with civilisation: a high degree of the former may consist with, we will not say, a low, but, at all events, a very defective state of the latter, where the tastes are mean, the love of luxury ill-developed, or developed in a wrong direction. Civilization consists in refined living and acting, as well as refined thinking. This accounts for what might otherwise appear a striking anomaly in the condition of the natives of this country, whom European learning has raised intellectually far above their fellows. They are yet uncivilized: as far as regards the half of civilization there is very little to distinguish them from the uneducated. Their tastes are pretty much the same as those of their forefathers. If we follow them to their homes we shall find much the same absence of luxury, much the same meanness of living unless drinking European liquors can be considered an advance in refinement, as we should have found a century ago. Their are several causes for this: one of them is that on the living and acting side of civilization woman does more for progress than man: it may be called the female element of civilization: we have not yet penetrated so far as the Zenana in India; and until we do so the civilization of the people must be imperfect. Man begins to form his habits of living in the nursery, where the mother reigns supreme; and in his own house he will not in after years care to live differently to his wife. Another cause may be found in the absence of all endeavour on our part to impart to the natives either practical or aesthetic education. We have gone about instructing them much in the same way as the showman instructs his horse, giving him a good deal of learning, but leaving him still a horse, horsish; well enough for show in the circus, but in his stable, we imagine, very much like other horses.

It is want of the love of luxury both practical and aesthetic, which bars the progress of India. Teeming with all the material sources of wealth, it wears the rags and squats in the dirt of poverty, for want of the disposition to enjoy. If we except the very rich and the miserably poor, there is little in their mode of living to distinguish the affluent from the needy. There are degrees, it is true; but the range is very small. Even with those who wish to be bigger than their neighbours, the desire developes itself in the love of display, rather than in a taste for additional comforts. If we look to their food the chief difference, we shall find, is between those who do not get enough, and those who eat their belly-full. Enough is the acme of perfection; refinement is no desideratum. The taste is too uneducated to be capable of much discrimination; and food must be very bad indeed not to be acceptable. The science of eating is consequently unknown in India; and the science of eating is no mean part of civilization. Like the materials and their preparation, the apparatus, too, are in their coarse simplicity indicative of a state bordering on barbarism. True, there is a difference in social status marked by the substitution of metal for earthenware vessels; but there refinement has stopped. As to the manner of eating, we, notwithstanding the adverse opinion of more than one Oriental traveller of celebrity, cannot help preferring the fork and spoon to the hand. Forks our ancestors dispensed with longer than they should have done; but we cannot believe they were ever so barbarous as to do without spoons, in any age, at least, in which we acknowledge them as ancestors. If we remember rightly, too, they had napkins to wipe their fingers on, and did not use their clothes for the purpose, a habit of many of our friends here which exemplifies the easy descent from contempt of luxury to contempt of cleanliness.

It is astonishing how much of civilization is connected with the science of eating and drinking; in fact, we are strongly inclined to believe that it is at the bottom of all the sciences. The kettle is the parent of the steam engine; the first works in brass and iron, we are fain to believe, were pots and pans; and we must, we hope, have required knives for cutting our meat before we needed them to cut one another. The manufactures of glass and porcelain, and all the skill they have called forth in associated arts and sciences, gold and silver smithery, with plating and electro-plating, and what not, may all be traced to the kitchen or the dining-hall. Botany and chemistry are closely connected with the question of food, while thermics would probably never have become a subject of investigation if man had not required the aid of artificial heat to cook by. It may be readily conceived, then, how immediately any little change in our gastronomic tastes affects the whole range of civilization, and how unlikely it was that any people with such mean notions of eating and drinking as those of Hindustan should have become anything but what they are.

In their houses, again, nine-tenths of the population barely shelter themselves from the sun and rain, and are content to have to renew yearly the frailest form of building, rather than once and for all erect something comfortable and substantial. Architectural skill, and all the science involved in it, have consequently been almost stopped in their development at the stage of bamboo and thatch. In the furniture of the country we may reckon three degrees of sumptuousness, marked by the bed of straw, the bed of mat, and the charpoy; few but the opulent aspire beyond this. So much for practical luxury; while, as to aesthetic luxury, the taste for it can scarcely be said to exist. Until the people of India become more alive to the value of comfort and elegance, no amount of instruction can make them highly civilized.

PRIVATE letters inform the *Englishman* that the District of Nimar is to be transferred to Bombay or Central India, most probably the latter.

A LETTER from the Punjab, dated the 24th ult., informs the same journal that "the Nawab of Bhawulpore has murdered his uncle, and that Sir Robert Montgomery has proposed to the Supreme Government to take over the management of the Nawab's territory, the usual political agent being appointed to reside there. The Viceroy, however, is not prepared to follow this recommendation, but he has ordered Sir Robert to convey to the Nawab the expression of his serious displeasure, with a warning of the consequences should the offence be repeated. The princely imitator of George Barnwell has therefore got off easily."

WITH reference to the insults lately offered to the Bhootan Mission, the *Englishman* understands that "Mr. Eden, when called upon for his opinion, stated that it would be useless attempting anything till November as the country is now dangerously unhealthy from the malaria consequent on the setting in of the rains. From the 15th of November, however, to the 15th of April, operations could be satisfactorily carried on without much risk to the troops in a sanitary point of view. The Lieutenant-Governor has, we believe, communicated with the Viceroy on the subject, but the chances are that nothing will be done till the time mentioned by Mr. Eden."

THE *Madras Athenæum and Daily News* is very glad to learn that there is every probability of the Bangalore branch railway being opened on the first of August next. "It is said that the station house at Banglore is quite ready, and the intermediate station nearly so. The rails are laid down the whole distance with the exception of some few rails, which will be completed shortly. The Madrasses will soon be in a position to enjoy the pleasant climate of Bangalore without having to undergo a laborious journey; they will be able to leave Royapooram early in the morning, and will be carried up to the plateau before evening. The north-west line will also be ready for opening as far as Kolapatty about the same date."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Special for the Bombay Gazette.

LONDON, 25TH MAY, 5 P. M.

Latest dates from New York, 14th May.

Grant crossed the Rapidan and took the forts unopposed.

Two sanguinary indecisive battles were fought on the 5th and 6th.

Lee retreated in good order on the 7th to Spotsylvania, where, after heavy skirmishing, two more bloody battles were fought on the 10th and 12th.

Lee repulsed all attacks, and afterwards retired across the river Pamunkey.

Terrible carnage. Longstreet severely wounded.

Butler co-operating via Peninsula.

Sherman advancing; reported to have occupied Dalton.

Banks retreating from Alexandria. Steel retreated to Little Rock with great loss.

Blair Athol has won the Derby.

Discount, eight.

Liverpool and Manchester markets quiet.

LONDON, 26TH MAY, 2-35 P.M.

News from New York to evening of 14th May. Grant still following Lee.

Cotton firmer.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 17s. 9d.

Discount, seven.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALEXANDRIA, 27TH MAY.

I transcribe the telegrams received since the delivery of the ordinary mails:—

LONDON, 24TH MAY.

The money market is easier. The Bank rate of interest is eight per cent. The cotton market is very dull, chiefly owing to the severe contests in America. Surat cotton is ¼ to ½d. per lb. lower, since the 18th instant. The Manchester market is unusually dull. Linseed is unchanged in price. Rapeseed fully maintains last quotations.

LONDON, 25TH MAY.

"Blair Athol" has won the Derby. "General Peel," second; and the "Scottish Chief," third.

PRIVATE TELEGRAM.

MANCHESTER, 25TH MAY, 8-35 P.M.

Money easier. South defeated. Little doing in Goods and Yarns, prices unchanged. New Oomrawuttee 22¾ buyers.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CONTINUATION OF THE PRUSSIAN CONFISCATIONS IN JUTLAND.

COPENHAGEN, 15TH MAY.

The official *Berlingske Tidende* publishes the following from Jutland, which was confirmed yesterday from various other quarters:—

"It appears as if the Prusso-Austrian troops in Jutland intended to infringe the stipulations of the armistice without further ado. We refer our readers to the annexed communication received to-day from Randers, where it appears that, in spite of the armistice, the contributions and requisitions for horses are still levied. We have also received a telegram from Tyen stating that horses and cows were carried off so recently as yesterday, the 13th, and that upon the evening of that day a contribution of 200,000 Prussian dollars and 400 blankets was demanded from the town, threats being held out that in case of refusal the shops would be emptied by force. We had not expected the Prussians to display extreme conscientiousness in carrying out the armistice, but even from this Power, from whom we are not accustomed to experience fair play, the present proceeding constitutes so complete a contempt of good faith that we are yet disposed to believe the acts of the Prussian Commanders will be promptly disavowed by their Government, and that it will take immediate steps to redress what has taken place."

The communication from Randers above referred to is to the following effect:—

"Wednesday, the 11th May, was a day at which Prussian honour would have to blush with shame if it were not long since accustomed to regard such trifles with indifference. The report of an armistice having been concluded became current on Tuesday (it was communicated the same day by General Falkinstein to his landlord in Kobro and mentioned here that evening by a Colonel), and notice was issued to the citizens late in the evening to attend a meeting at the Town Hall at 8 o'clock the following morning to receive a communication from the officer in command. Everybody of course expected this related to the armistice and its conditions, but this turned out to be quite a mistake. When the municipality met on Wednesday Herr von Rosenberg made his appearance, and after a few introductory remarks regretting that he had to make a communication unpleasant both to himself and to his hearers, remarked that the time had now expired which was allowed by Field-Marshal Von Wrangel to the communes for payment of the war contribution of 100,000 dollars The Burgomaster immediately protested against the correctness of this statement, pointing out that no especial period had been allotted when the municipality had refused payment. The Commander then inquired whether their answer would have been as decidedly in the negative in case such period had been allotted, in reply to which he received a most unanimous 'Yes!' The municipality were required to sign a statement to this effect, and were then dismissed to their homes. The old system of pillage now recommenced. It had been going on upon a small scale for several days, but was now revived with a vigour and to an extent hitherto unknown. The invaders were not satisfied with taking such goods as could be turned to account from the dealers in manufactured wares and artisans, but posted sentries before nearly all the shops in the town, before the houses of manufacturers, retail dealers, tailors, dyers, goldsmiths, turners, &c. Sentinels were placed before the warehouses belonging to five corn-merchants, but towards afternoon some of these were withdrawn. Inventories of the various goods were then taken, the proprietors and assistants forcibly turned out, and the shops sealed up. The registration of the plunder was proceeded with to-day (Thursday) up to half-past 12, when the armistice was proclaimed. It is worthy of remark that one of the officers who superintended the pillage is a son of the Prussian War Minister, Von Roon."

"Faedrelander" states that on the night of the 10th the Prussians sent out requisitions for fifty-seven horses in the neighbourhood of Aarhurs, and that goods which had been taken from the houses upon the previous day were carried off on the 13th.

Precisely at noon to-day, the three ships of the North Sea squadron which engaged the Allied fleet off Heligoland arrived at Copenhagen. They were received with enthusiastic acclamations by immense crowds of well-dressed persons assembled on the pier, as well as by all the crews of the ships in harbour. As soon as the vessels had cast anchor, the King wearing an Admiral's uniform, accompanied by the Minister of Marine, his Aides-de-Camp and a numerous Suite, went alongside in the Royal yacht. Upon stepping on deck His Majesty was greeted with a Royal Salute; the sailors manned the yards, and the ships' bands played the National Hymn. The King was lustily cheered by the people. The ships bear few traces of the severe engagement through which they have passed; a few slight injuries to the *Lylland* are almost all that can be perceived.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

VIENNA, MAY 15TH.

It is currently reported here that Denmark and the Neutral Powers having required, that Austria and Prussia should state their wishes with regard to the Schleswig-Holstein question, strong efforts are making to come to a definite understanding with the Cabinet of Berlin. Count Rechberg is said to be occupied in drawing up the scheme of a treaty, which it is hoped may be acceptable to both the Great German Powers. Some notion of the likelihood that agreement will be found an easy matter may be gathered from the following extract from to-day's *Vaterland*.

"It seems certain that, whether owing to the Allies or to the Neutral Powers, no determinate plan for continuing diplomatic action at the Conference has yet been laid down. We heard this a week ago. Our attention was directed to the fact that a striking analogy exists between the relations of Austria with Prussia and those of England with France. Just as England vainly endeavours to procure from France a regularly concerted programme with herself for the Conference, so have all Count Rechberg's efforts to induce Herr von Bismark to agree upon certain obligatory rules hitherto entirely failed. The interests of Herr von Bismark in the present position of Europe are then in some degree analogous to those of Napoleon III. Both at least agree in wishing to put off as long as possible the decisive moment when they will have to say the last word and display the defined object they have in view. The recent remonstrances of Austria must therefore have placed Herr von Bismark in a rather embarrassing position. But it is not from Vienna only, it is from his immediate followers —from the ranks of the annexationists—that the demand arises loudly for his definitely proclaiming the course he intends to pursue. As far as we are able to learn, the success of his policy depends upon his perseverance in not laying down any official programme, in displaying in confidential interviews and despatches the most conciliatory desires towards settling the quarrel with Denmark, in at the same time prolonging the provisional state of affairs in the Duchies while introducing Prussian reforms to the schools, the church, the government, trade, and social life, and in thus edging on gradually as near as possible to the end he has in view.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LAHORE, 2ND JUNE.

You will, I fear, think my letters "few and far between;" but the fact is, the times are dull at Lahore during the present season of the year. It has been stated, as a characteristic of Popery, that when it shows signs of being paralyzed in the heart, or centre, at Rome, the activity of its extremities is always revived, and *vice versa*. With a slight modification of the idea, this figure may well be applied to the state of things in this distant province. Lahore, which is the heart of it, is now in a state of paralysis, its magnates are absent, its community reduced to a minimum, those who are left to dwelter in the plains find it hard to keep attention alive or even, sometimes, to keep their eyes open. At such a time, however, the scenes of the Viceregal residence at Simla and of the Lieutenant Governor's retreat at Murree sanitarium are full of life.

Sir R. Montgomery has only very recently taken up his abode at Murree, and I have nothing worth communicating in the shape of news from that Hill station. The state of things there at this early period of the season may be likened to the appearance of a theatrical stage the moment after the curtain has been drawn up, when the audience settle down in their seats with quiet propriety, (vocal or mental, as the case may be,) of "Now the play will begin."

The following *on dits* are from Simla:—

The revenue derived in ground rent from landed proprietors at Simla is discovered to be not more than that realized from the same source at Murree sanitarium. As the number of estates at the former station greatly exceeds that at the latter, it is clear that the assessment is either excessive at Murree or falls far short of its due proportions at Simla. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, during his recent visit to the Viceroy at Simla, appointed Mr. Anderson, Civil Engineer, to measure over again the estates in Simla and report the real extent of ground for which rent is now paid as well as that of land acquired by proprietors on which *no rent is collected*. Sir Robert Montgomery's commission was couched in the following homely terms: "Now remember, "Mr. Anderson, there must be no bullying. "You must not trespass on any one's property: "if you do, you must expect to be roughly ejected. Be very polite, and ask and obtain the "permission of the Proprietor before you pro"ceed to measure his land."

Sir John Lawrence has intimated to the officers of his staff at Simla his wish that they should keep aloof from the race course. The puritan tendencies of the new Viceroy seem to have disgusted some, who have resigned their appointments on His Excellency's Staff.

Simla has heretofore, during the sojourn of the Governor General, been the scene of fashionable amusements and sports: the present Viceregal visit seems likely to be marked by the comparative absence of such things, and by a greater amount of religious activity than has perhaps before been manifested by officers of the Governor General's Staff. It is, I suppose, generally known that Sir John Lawrence assembles his household daily for family devotion, the Private Secretary performing the domestic service as leader. A proposition was made for instituting the Presbyterian form of public worship at Simla for those who preferred it to the formulas of the Church of England: Sir John Lawrence agreed to appoint a Presbyterian clergyman to do duty at Simla if sixty names could be shown of persons desirous of such an appointment. The Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Umballa, will probably be ordered up. The English chaplain of Simla must wince under this. He preached a sermon, in which, it is reported, he expressed his regret that as spiritual overseer of the community he had failed to win the esteem of his parishioners; this plainly beckoned his mortification, and has not had the effect of enlisting the sympathies of his hearers. This kind of preaching was to say the least in bad taste.

A Commissioner of Currency will be immediately appointed to Lahore, and the happy individual is to be Mr. Murphy, late Judge of the Small Cause Court at Simla. *Apropos* of this Court, there are amusing stories of impecunious suitors who besiege it in the persons of ladies aggrieved by their domestics! The number of Small Cause suits at Simla is comparatively small, but the pertinacity of the parties concerned in them occasions much vexation and the expenditure of more time in disposing of the cases than is usually required in similar cases in the plains. "What is to be done? there is no help for it!" said Sir Robert Montgomery, when he was told of the troublesome ladies of Simla.

So much for Simla. From Jullunder I received a letter (a fortnight ago) from a military friend, who mentions "a great camp to take place at Lahore next year is talked of," and adds, "we are having wonderfully cool weather "here. We have not yet begun with punkahs "either by day or night, and it is quite plea"sant without them."

About a week later, I received the following from Goordaspore: "This is a very slow "place; there are only threes of us in the station, "and no lady. It is quite a change to me from "a large place like Delhi, and I feel like a fish "out of water. However, we do all we can to "make ourselves comfortable and jolly, and as "the weather has been splendid for this time of "year, we have been out shooting, fishing, "&c. But now, as the hot weather has commenced "in earnest, our time *will* hang heavy on our "hands."

The delightfully cool weather, which appears to have been enjoyed pretty generally throughout the province, though it held its own to the middle of May, and thus saved us a month's wages of punkah coolies, at length gave way to the veritable hot season! For about a week the weather became hotter and hotter, till, on Sunday, (29th ultimo,) it was so hot that fire-eaters might have luxuriated in a temperature not many degrees lower than that of their favourite edible! After that date, however, owing probably to a fall of rain in the neighbourhood, the heat decreased considerably at Lahore. During the night of the 31st there were signs in the northern horizon of a coming storm, and before 2 A. M. of yesterday we had a regular north-wester with showers of rain. This of course cooled the day, which was very pleasant till the afternoon, when the sunshine made itself felt a little. Last night passed off quietly enough; but we had another storm of wind and rain from the north-west this morning between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, giving promise of another pleasant day. The cloudy sky, the cool air, and their somniferous effects are precisely those of the rainy season, which usually sets in a month later than the present time. The dry, frosty cold of the Punjab winter imparts new life and braces up to activity, but the rain-cooled breezes of its summer seem to soothe and woo to slumber. With this prettily turned period, I drop my pen and—succumb to Morpheus!

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 18th MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, with the Overland mails of the 10th and 18th of May, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon. She left Suez on the 28th at 8 A.M.

The *Salsette* has had a very good passage across from Aden. On the 5th inst. a slight touch of the monsoon was experienced but no rain, which continued till the 8th. For the last two days light winds from the north-west with a heavy swell.

The latter part of the voyage down the Red Sea was very oppressive, and the officers on board describe the heat as greater than is usually experienced at this time of the year; while from Aden to Bombay the weather has been extraordinarily hot.

The *Benares*, with the homeward mail of the 14th of May, arrived at Suez at half-past ten on the night of the 26th.

There were at Suez when the *Salsette* left the P. and O. Co.'s steamers *Golconda* and *Norna*; also the Messageries Imperiales steamers *Imperatrice* and *Cambodge*. The *Erymanthe* left Suez on the 27th instant.

The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. W. Reade; Mrs. James and five children; Mrs. Hopkins and two children; Mrs. Stoggelle; Mr. John Carrs; Mrs. Joseph Edwards; Miss Streaker; Mr. W. Osborn; Mr. J. E. Watson; Mr. G. Clark; Mr. J. G. Young; Mr. and Mrs. Bristow; Mrs. Mason; Mr. W. G. Allen; Dr. and Mrs. Fuller; Captain and Mrs. Lambert; Mr. F. R. McNab; Mr. J. D. Sybrandt; Lieutenant Hulbert; Messrs. H. Chambers; A. Don; D. Sykes; R. B. Hobart; S. Goodly; E. Chamberlain; D. McAskell; F. Williams, and H. Cattanack.

From Aden.—Lieutenant Godfrey.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE Conference met on the 12th and 17th May. All the members were present. Prussia and Austria are said to have declared themselves released from the treaty of London and England and France to have maintained it. The Conference adjourned to May 28.

Two of the Danish Ministers have resigned in consequence of the suspension of the blockade, of which they disapprove. A serious ministerial crisis is apprehended.

Earl Russell has declared in Parliament that the contributions levied by the Prussians in Jutland are not consistent with the rules of war.

In a debate on the Borough Franchise Bill, Mr. Gladstone has declared himself favourable to the extension of the franchise to the working classes. His speech has created a great sensation.

The report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the realisation and distribution of army prize has been published.

The Conservative party in Prussia have got up an address to the King, in favour of the total separation of the Duchies from Denmark under the protection of a German Power.

Mr. Gladstone has publicly contradicted the statements charging him with having influenced, for political motives, the departure of Garibaldi from England.

Garibaldi has safely arrived at Caprera.

The Swiss Federal Diet has requested of the Austrian government the extradition of General Langiewicz as a Swiss citizen.

M. Berryer has followed up M. Thiers' address on the budget by a speech in favour of peace and retrenchment. M. Rouher, Minister of State, has delivered a speech eminently pacific.

The king of Dahomey has been defeated, with the loss of 1,000 men, in a raid to carry off some of the population for the purposes of immolation or slavery.

The Pope has been again seriously indisposed.

The Swedish fleet are about to cruise in the Danish waters.

In America, the position of both armies on the Rapidan remains unchanged. Battles both in Virginia and Tennessee were impending.

A fresh famine in Hungary is apprehended.

Great irritation prevails in Germany at the elation manifested by the House of Commons on the news of the Danish naval victory.

An insurrection had broken out at Hayti, but was suppressed.

A proposal in the Italian legislature to the effect that the Romans should elect representatives to sit in the Chamber, has been overruled as leading to no practical result.

The empire of Abyssinia is in a state of general rebellion and anarchy.

The insurrection in Poland has been completely suppressed.

The insurrection in Tunis is spreading.

Great activity prevails in the Turkish military establishments.

A large body of Austrian troops has been concentrated on the frontier of Transylvania.

The French government has prohibited the introduction of the Roman liturgy into France.

The office of mediator between England and Brazil has been accepted by the King of Portugal.

The Queen has left London for Balmoral.

Some clerks in the War-office have been detected in gambling transactions, and have been severely punished by Earl de Grey.

The Oxford Declaration was presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 12th May.

A Dublin Catholic journal has denounced an Irish Catholic Archbishop for his non-approval of Fenianism.

A correspondence, without satisfactory results, has been open between the English and United States Governments respecting the kidnapping of British subjects for the Federal service.

A committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to inquire into the practice of the Council of Education respecting the reports of school inspectors.

A Garibaldi club is in course of formation in London.

The Rev. James Amiraux Jeremie, D.D., has been nominated to the deanery of Lincoln.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Major J. D. Moffat, Retired List, Bengal Army—L. Emanuel, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Army.

Miscellaneous: Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Nayler—Mr. G. F. Heneage—Edward Archdall, Esq. —Admiral Hercules Robinson.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE past week has not been an exciting one. There is, indeed, something of a lull after the whirl and tumult in which the last mail left us, when the morning's news was almost more than we could coowl intelligibly into our columns at the last moment. But it is satisfactory to be able to state that we by no means exaggerated the favourable turn which affairs had taken, and that all the encouraging appearances of which we then spoke have been maintained. Strong hopes are still entertained that after the armistice there will be peace, and that arrangements will be made, which, if they will not satisfy the greed or the ambition of all parties concerned, will, at all events, be established on a basis of substantive justice. Meanwhile the terms of the armistice are being acted upon. Denmark has raised the blockade of the German ports; and the Prussians have ceased to levy their enforced contributions in Jutland. There is a general cessation of bloodletting by land and by sea; and now that the heat of the active conflict no longer makes the belligerents insensible to the pain of their wounds they will be able better to appreciate the cost and perhaps to consider that what they have been fighting for is hardly worth the penalty that they have paid.

But what is to follow the suspension of hostilities? The Conference, it is said, has "entered a new phase;" and the question is, what is to be done with the Duchies; Looking at the matter in one point of view, the question is a very difficult one. In another point of view, the solution appears to be easy. If their indivisibility be assumed, we hardly know how to indicate the way out of the existing difficulty. There is some talk of a *quasi* independent principality under the Augustenberg dynasty; but this project has many backers. The temper of the times is all in favour of the recognition of the personal principal. But the nationality of the Duchies is a divided nationality, and in no way, therefore, can justice be done to all except by their partition. There cannot, upon the principle of recognising national rights, be any longer a Schleswing-Holstein principality. The hyphen must be struck out. Holstein must go to the Germans, and Schleswig to the Danes. If either Denmark or Germany take a stand upon the indivisibility of the Duchies, there would seem to be no end to the present disputes. If Germany declares that Holstein should carry Schleswig with it, Denmark is not behindhand in declaring that Schleswig should carry Holstein with it. There is a game of "Full Colours" now commenced, of which it is impossible to see the final issue. We trust, however, that the Conference will prevent any thing like a return to the old state of obstinacy and one-sidedness. We honour the courage of the Danes. The Germans are intensely unpopular at the present moment. But we are not, therefore, to suppose that the Danes have all the right upon their side. They may fight well in a bad cause; and the fact is, that their position at the outset of the war had somewhat of usurpation in it. They had been increasing the bulk of their own kingdom, by bringing a slice of nationally German territory under their rule, and they were a little obstinate about it. But we may expect that they will now listen to the voice of reason, and consent that Holstein should pass away from them for ever.

A movement has been made in our home politics—not before it was wanted. Mr. Gladstone has gone bodily and boldly into the pool and flattered the long-staunch waters. At the Wednesday morning sitting, last week, he startled the House with a sensation speech which has been the talk of the town ever since. Neither of the great parties was strongly represented by their leaders, when the debate began; but the House soon began to fill, and, if it had not been so, the address was rather for the reading of the House than for the hearing of Members of Parliament, so neither a large nor a distinguished audience was necessary to its full success. Mr. Baines had moved the second reading of his bill for the extension of the borough franchise by the reduction of the qualification to 6*l.*; and Mr. Cave and Mr. Bernal had opposed it by moving the previous question, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and made an ultra-liberal speech in favour of the bill. He "went in," as it is said, for the working classes, and passing a high eulogium on their general loyalty, good conduct and forbearance, declared that "every man, not personally incapacitated by personal unfitness, or through considerations of political danger, is morally entitled to come within the pale of the constitution"—that is, to exercise the suffrage. He declared that the Parliamentary history of the last thirty years, so far as reform was concerned had been a most unsatisfactory chapter of our history; and he finished an oration, distinguished by an unusual amount of earnestness, by considering the claims of the working classes, we should give happiness, strength and union to the whole community. "It was well," he said, "to have armies, fleets, and fortifications, sustained by sound finance, not wasted by the perpetuity system; but it was still more important still that the hearts of the people should be bound together by a reasonable extension of the franchise among the labouring classes, and he believed that such an extension would tend to bind all classes together in love for our institutions, and would infuse new vigour into our still young and flourishing constitution." The speech was received with loud cheers; and Mr. Whiteside was put up by the Opposition to answer the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the following speech that he could fulminate against him. If he did nothing else, he succeeded in amusing the House; and as many of the so-called Liberal party were opposed to the extension of the franchise advocated by Mr. Baines, the second reading of the Bill was lost by a majority of 272 to 216. At this result we presume that neither Mr. Baines nor Mr. Gladstone was surprised; and it may be presumed that the latter, at least, is quite satisfied with the result. He has made the impression he desired. He has gone in for the people.

As migt be supposed, in the present state of politics, a great deal has been said about this ultra-liberal manifesto. Of course, there was no small amount of "British bunkum" in the speech. But the question is whether the "bunkum" was talked by Mr. Gladstone for the good of his party or for the good of himself. The time had certainly come when it was necessary to do something. There was a talk of "Conservative reaction." Whiggism had become somewhat effete. People doubted indeed whether the Opposition were not more liberal than the Ministry. Lord Palmerston is said to be breaking. Anyhow he is a very old man, and the time is not very remote when he must cease to be the acknowledged leader of the Liberal party. His death or retirement, it was supposed, would be followed by the break-up of the present Ministry and the accession of the Conservatives to power. It was necessary, therefore to make provision for this contingency, if not to prevent it. Something of a definite character was wanted, in respect both to men and measures—an acknowledged leader and a decided policy. Progress is a good *word* anyhow, whether the things be called for or not. We have often expressed our opinion that an extension of the franchise is not wanted by the working classes. Mr. Gladstone says that it is not clamoured for but that it does not follow, therefore, that it is not much wanted But whether really wanted or not, it was extremely serviceable that the text of Radical manifesto, that will take the wind out of the sails of the Opposition. The latter party pretend to think that this movement indicates division in the Ministerial camp. Mr. Whiteside indeed, commenced his speech with the observation that if Lord Palmerston had been present, he would have effectually answered Mr. Gladstone. But there are very different stories afloat. It is said that the manifesto was made with the entire concurrence of Lord Palmerston, and that the sagacious old statesman clearly recognises the wisdom of the move in the general interest of his party. He does not hold by the maxim of after me, the deluge; he does not wish his party to be swept away when he falls. But he sees that it cannot be kept together, after his retirement, by the personal tact and influence which he exercises; and that, therefore, the declaration of a policy is necessary in the present conjuncture to the vitality of the party. That party, he sees must be strengthened by an infusion of new liberal blood. It was wise, therefore, that some member of his Government should come forward openly as a Liberal leader, and bid for the surffrages of the party of progress. There was no person so competent to undertake this particular role as the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Moreover, there were especial reasons why, in his case, it was expedient to make a movement in advance. The part which, truly or untruly, he was said to have taken in the premature extradition of Garibaldi, had a natural tendency to lower him in the opinion of advanced Liberals. Something was to be done to wipe out this stain. Garibaldi's visit had, at all events, done one thing. It had clearly elicited the sympathies of the great mass of the people, and shown how strong is the spirit of liberty among them. At such a time it seemed an exceedingly politic move to show that the sympathies of a leading member of the Government, and, perhaps, therefore of all the members of the Government, were with them. The result, in all probability, will be either to keep the Conservaties altogether out of office, or to secure the speedy downfall of a Derbey-disraeli Ministry, and its succession by a more liberally-constituted Government than that which owns Palmerston as its leader. Some of the old Whigs will be replaced by more pronounced Liberals, and they will really enjoy the confidence of the public.

Meanwhile the Palmerston Ministry will hang on and the session of 1864 will be tided over in safety. This week being Whitsun-week, little will be done in Parliament. Next week we have the Queen's birthday and Epsom races, so not much more will be done. Then in the following week we shall fairly plunge into June, and as we are now in the enjoyment of a warm and brilliant spring, the hay-harvest will soon commence. Judging by present appearances, we may expect an early and abundant cereal harvest, which we may be sure will not be broken in upon by a general election.

£736,873 18s. 11d. which represents the difference between these two sums, are included the shares due to deserters and others who have justly forfeited their claims, and the percentage assigned to Chelsea Hospital for necessary expenses, but this is but a small portion of the whole, and the bulk of the residue will have been received by the captors, for whose benefit it was granted by the Crown, if distribution had been made within a reasonable time. This money has indeed for the main part been devoted to military purposes, the commissioners of Chelsea Hospital having under authority of Parliament paid over in diminution of the annual votes for in and out pension up to December, 1863, a total sum of £595,895 10s. 5d. In one year no less than £100,000 went in aid of the Parliamentary grant for this purpose. A further sum of £40,000 was appropriated by Parliament from this fund to the purchase of the site of an institution in connection with the Royal Asylum at Chelsea, for the training of military schoolmasters, and subsequently to enlarging it. The only sum of money drawn from this fund which has not been appropriated to a military purpose is one of £41,144 0s. 8d., the amount of balances, which owing, to an error of the paymaster general, were paid into the Exchequer for 11 years, at the end of each year together with other balances of public money; and this sum is still owing to the fund.

Thus, though this large sum of unclaimed prize-money has in the main been devoted to the benefit of the soldier, yet it has rather relieved the State of a duty attaching to itself than conferred upon him an additional boon to which he would not have been entitled from the public revenue; and the virtual effect of the delays which have to a great extent created this accumulation, has been to deprive of their reward a great proportion of those to whom the Crown had granted without conferring any benefit upon the service generally.

The delays have arisen from several causes. They are partly attributable to the slow proceedings of prize agents in some cases, partly to the preparation of prize rolls being omitted at the time of capture, and the subsequent delays in furnishing them, partly to the tedious nature of the official process hitherto in use, but especially to the absence of defined regulations by which the whole course of proceeding should be governed, and to the absence of a defined authority acting on defined principles, to determine disputed cases.

The heads of the military departments have hitherto had little, if any, real control in the matter of booty of war. Queen's Regulations do not refer to the subject. The Army prize Act (2 Will 4, c. 53) is administered and interpreted by the Treasury in each case on the occurrence of a capture; and although a power exists of referring disputed cases to the High Court of Amdiralty, that power has not been exercised.

We would proceed to detail the process which now obtains with reference to booty of war:—

1st. On a capture, two officers are elected as prize agents, but they have no standing instructions, and there is no authority that they shall be men fitted by their habits or opportunities for business. They have no assistance provided for enabling them under very difficult circumstance to collect, secure, and realise property, which is often of great value; and, not being appointed and selected by the commander-in-chief upon his own responsibility, they are often despatched on other duties, and their special business is consequently neglected.

2ndly. There is further the difficulty of making advantageous sales under circumstances of disorder, and of collecting the proceeds from parties not always responsible for sure and rdady payment.

3rdly. There being no standing proclamation, and in many cases no proclamation having been issued to meet the case of the particular war or warlike operation, the intention of the Crown to grant prize is not presumed, and therefore hitherto no prize rolls have been called for on the occasion of any capture, nor step taken by which the names, rank, and number of possible claimants have been ascertained at the time. The Treasury at home has to be moved at some uncertain period subsequently to advise the Crown upon the subject; but previously to doing so the Lords Commissioners have to consider the circumstances of the specific capture. They examine the claims of the several corps which may claim a share in the booty, and decide upon them, after communicating with the representatives of such claimants. This process of course, more especially when the claims of any but actual captors are concerned, entails a very considerable delay. The Treasury has further until very lately required, before issuing the Warrant of Grant, information as to the exact value of the booty to be distributed, a fact which in many cases, if not in most, is impossible to ascertain. The prize rolls are only then called for, and the consequence of this delay in calling for them is that, years having elapsed before this preliminary process is arrived at, the dispersion of regiments and the deaths of official parties render it always difficult and in many cases impossible to obtain the information requisite for distribution.*

It is to this system, or rather to the absence of system, involved in the above process, that the delays are to be attributed which have so reasonably excited the public attention. We are bound to say that they are in no degree occasioned by interested motives on the part of any parties concerned, inasmuch as the proceeds of booty are deposited by the prize agents, as soon as realised, in the public chest and the Indian Government has usually allowed interest on the sum deposited for the benefit of the captors. The prize agents receive nothing till the business is concluded

We believe that a remedy will be found in the following suggestions, some of which have been favorably considered by the public departments, but do not appear to have been formally sanctioned:—

1. We would recommend that either a standing proclamation from your majesty should be issued, declaring in what cases and upon what terms the Crown intends hereafter to grant booty as prize in military operations; or, if there should be difficulties the way such a course, arising from the character of one war differing from that of another, that a special proclamation should, in every case, be at once issued regulating the question of prize in regard to the specific occasion.

2. We recommend that this proclamation should contain directions that prize rolls shall be at once prepared upon any capture.

A recent Treasury Minute to this effect has indeed already sanctioned this provision as to India, but we recommend that it should be made permanent and general.

3. Further, we recommend that officers should hereafter be specifically appointed by the officer in actual command of the forces to act as prize agents in collecting and securing booty which may be the subject of prize, and that they shall be required to report their proceedings at short intervals.

This recommendation would require Parliamentary sanction, as differing from the provisions of the Army Prize Act now in force.

4. With the view of avoiding the uncertainty and delay which arise from postponing the distribution of prize until the whole value of booty has been realised, we recommend that the prize agents should be instructed to make an estimate of the value secured; and that upon this estimate the Government should found a grant to be distributed according to the scale hereafter referred to, in the form of additional days' pay to each rank, securing the Exchequer from possible loss through error in the estimate by withhold a percentage on the amount.

We are convinced that the soldier would willingly acquiesce in such a deduction for the purpose of securing prompt and certain payment to themselves and their families; and any surplus which might ultimately be found to exist should be appropriated to purposes in which the army generally are interested, but which are not usually provided for out of the public revenue.

5. When the capture is made in India, we recommended that the proclamation should give authority to the Governor-general, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief, to make distribution without reference to the Treasury; but that elsewhere the sanction of the Treasury should be requisite to carry out the recommendation of the commander-in-chief.

6. To give, however, simplicity to all proceedings in matters of prize and to facilitate despatch, it is essential that the principle of actual capture should be as closely adhered to as the nature of military operations permits. Any departure from this principle involves doubt, uncertainty, dissatisfaction, and delay, and any apparent want of equity which may arise from it in particular cases will, we believe, be willingly acquiesced in by the parties concerned, as in the similar case of the navy, as one of the proverbial chances of war. It is moreover in accordance with the highest legal opinions, and with the uniform course of precedent, the case of the Deccan prize proving, when examined, to be no exception to this principle

7. We are of opinion that the power of reference to the High Court of Admiralty which is provided by the Act 2 and 3 Vict., of 65, should, as was the avowed intention† of the framer, be called into action by the Treasury in all disputed cases, inasmuch as the adjudication by a tribunal acting upon known principles, and in open court, is the only one which gives satisfaction to the claimants.

8. In respect of captures made by conjunct expeditions consisting of a combined naval and military force, it appears that "the whole of the forces employed are viewed as one united and individable force, neither purely military nor purely naval," but having a distinct character its own, and that the ordinary prize proclamations not in general make provision for them.

We recommend that all proclamations, whether standing or special, should provide for the case of captures made by joint expeditions, and that by such proclamation the shares of prize money to be awarded to the naval and military forces respectively should, as now appears to be the ordinary practice, be declared to be proportional to the numbers of each forces engaged. The distribution within the services would follow the scale laid down for each.

9. Your majesty having been pleased to refer to us the consideration of the present scale of distribution, we would beg leave to report that in the year 1860 a committee appointed by the late Lord Herbert recommended an improved scale, under which the proportionate share of the private soldier and the lower ranks of the army was considerably increased. That scale has been actually adopted with regard to the recent transactions in India and has been apparently sanctioned by the Treasury for its future guidance.* We recommend that it should be embodied in a standing proclamation, as in the case of the navy. We would only suggest one alteration. That scale assigns to the commander or Commander-in-Chief a maximum proportion of five per cent.† We are inclined to think that it might be better that the share of the commander of commander-in-chief should be fixed at that proportion by the scale, inasmuch as if variable even within that limit, a point is left open to discussion, and consequent delay.

10. With regard to the mode and process of the ultimate distribution of prize, when the sanction of the Treasury has been obtained, we have heard no complaints of delay or injustice, and have no reason to believe that any such exist.

All which we humbly submit to your Majesty's royal consideration.

HARROWBY. (L.S.) WILLIAM RUSSELL (L.S.)
LONGFORD. (L.S.) PATRICK GRANT. (L.S.)
FREDERICK PAULET. (L.S.)

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1864.

* At the present moment the rolls of two regiments which were engaged in the capture of Kertch are not forthcoming, and the whole distribution of the Parliamentary grant, which was given in lieu of prize is consequently suspended.

† Lord Cottenham introduced this bill. See Hansard vol. 48 p.p. 235, 236, 2nd and 3 Vict., c. 65, August 1839.

Extract from Lord Cottenham's speech:—"But before he touched on this part of the subject he would refer to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court when a question of prize came before it, viz., when it had to adjudicate upon the disposal of an enemy's property taken at sea. This was undoubtedly with its jurisdiction; but when a question of booty arose, viz., when the property was taken on land, the Court of Admiralty had no jurisdiction. If the property was taken in the course of joint operations of an army and navy, then it had jurisdiction over both; but over questions of booty it had no jurisdiction. Anciently these causes were determined by the Court of Chivalry, but that court having been abolished, they fell under the cognisance of the Treasury, from which it was now proposed to transfer them to the Admiralty Court."

‡ Extract from Treasury Minute, dated January 4, 1863, at page 24 of Papers relating to the Bands and Kirved Booty, 498, 1863.—"It is true that a great innovation on ancient practice was established on the recent occasion of the grant of the Delhi and Lucknow booty, when a new principle of distribution among the several ranks of the troops engaged was adopted; but the rule then applied was deliberately established for future observance, and my lords are of opinion that precedent ought not to be lightly set aside in order to meet a particular case, except on a clear recognition of a principle which may be of future and general applicability."

† Extract from Report of Committee of 1860:—

9. That from the clear divisible fund, a variable proportion, not exceeding 5 per cent., should be set apart for the general or other officer commanding in chief.

10. In looking for a principle for the distribution of the remainder which might apply equally to all, none appears more tangible than the relative daily pay of each rank, which may be assumed as the value put by the Government on the services of the individual for the professional duties he has to perform.

11. The practical effect of this principle will, we have every reason to believe, be to divide the available fund in the proportion of about one-third to the officers, and two-thirds to the non-commissioned officers, privates, and followers, after deducting the share of the general commanding in chief, which appears to us a more equitable allotment than has hitherto been usel.

FOREIGN.

WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE DANES AND AUSTRIANS.

In the latest intelligence of our last issue we gave the telegraphic account of this engagement. We now subjoin the full details. On May 7, the Austrian frigates Schwarzenberg and Radetsky, in company of the Prussian gunboats Adler and Blitz, left their anchorage off Cuxhaven for a cruise in search of the Danish fleet, under the command of Captain Teggetoff. However the Danish fleet was not to be found, and the flotilla returned to its anchorage at the mouth of the Elbe after a cruise of 48 hours. They had scarcely dropped anchor when a telegram reached the Austrian consul at Cuxhaven, informing him that three Danish frigates were leaving Iowck towards Heligoland. This intelligence was instantly forwarded to Captain Teggetoff, who gave orders to get up steam and put out to sea at once. The Schwarzenberg is a screw steam frigate, carrying 50 guns. Her crew amounted to 540 men on the morning of the engagement. Between decks she is fitted with heavy guns, mostly 60-pounders, her upper-deck guns being 24-pounders. Of these last, two fore and two aft are rifled, the rest smooth-bored. The Radetsky is also a screw steam frigate, carrying 30 guns, and is likewise fitted with two rifled 24-pounders on her upper deck, fore and aft. Her crew numbered 310 men. The Prussian gunboats Adler and Blitz, both cased with iron plates 2½ inches thick, carry four rifled guns each on the upper deck.

A little before 2 p.m., the German flotilla came in sight of the Danish frigates, which showed every willingness to accept the offered battle. The Schwarzenberg opened the proceedings by firing three bland shots, which were unanswered by the Danes. After this warning, Captain Teggetoff, taking the Schwarzenberg well in between the Danish frigates, the Niels Juel and the Dagmar, handling his ship as Admiral Tyons was wont to do the Agamemnon, fired a double broadside against the enemy's ships on either side of him. Although somewhat taken aback by this daring bit of seamanship, the Danish frigates lost no time in returning the fire, and the engagement soon became general. One of the first shots fired by the Niels Juel struck the officer second in command of the Schwarzenberg fall in the breast, and of course killed him on the spot. Shortly after, two shells struck the Schwarzenberg near the same spot, by one of the heavy guns, which was served by 16 men. Out of the 16, five were killed on the spot and nine wounded, only two getting off unscathed. This shortly followed by disaster which threatened the destruction of the ship. The sails were, of course, furled, and, as ill-luck would have it, a shell forced its way into the canvas, and, bursting, set the whole rigging of the foremast in a blaze. The ship having her head to the wind, it became necessary to put her about to prevent the flames communicating themselves to the mainmast. In this manner the Schwarzenberg was temporarily reduced to the sole use of her two aft rifled guns.

While the foremast was still burning, a shell burst in the outer chamber of the powder-magazine, setting the timbers on fire, and creating a momentary panic among the crew. The flames, however, were at once extinguished, and the danger averted. To complete the discomfiture of the Schwarzenberg, her bowsprit was carried away by a round shot. During the course of the engagement the Schwarzenberg was struck 70 times by shot and shell, and once by chain shot, which is preserved on board. Her foremast is himself down to a stump, and the side of the mainmast turned towards the flames is blistered all over from the heat.

The actual loss on board the Schwarzenberg amounted to 31 killed, 44 severely wounded, and between 30 and 40 slightly wounded. Although nothing is known for certain of the Danish loss, it must have been considerable. The Emperor of Austria has shown his sense of Captain Teggetoff's services by promoting him to the rank of admiral.

While it fared in this manner with the Schwarzenberg, the Radetsky did her best to draw off the attention of the Danish frigates, which showed considerable unwillingness to attend to other business, until they have succeeded in completely disabling the Schwarzenberg. However, before the conclusion of the engagement, the Radetsky was struck by 28 shots, mostly on her port side. A young naval cadet, who directed the fire of her two rifled cannons, on the quarter-deck, was severely wounded in the early part of the engagement, and has since died of his wounds. The shell which fractured the thigh of the young officer passed clean between the legs of a seaman, who was hauling back his gun to recharge it. In spite of his desperate wound, the brave young fellow cheered on his men while he lay himself in agony on the deck.

The gunners of the Radetsky showed great coolness throughout, and more than once recharged their guns with Danish balls, which fell on the deck. One shot entered an ante-chamber leading to the captain's cabin, and, curiously enough, smashed to atoms a portrait of Field Marshal Radetsky, which was hanging on the walls. A second shot made great havoc with the furniture in the captain's cabin. A shell burst in the chamber where the ship's papers were kept, setting fire to them, and doing much irreparable mischief. The total loss of the Radetsky amounted to 5 killed and 31 wounded. The Adler and the Blitz, owing to the long range of their guns, sustained no loss, all the Danish shots falling short of their mark.

The engagement, which commenced a few minutes before 2 p.m., was over by 4 p.m.

DEBATES IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

In the debate on the budget, M. Vintry, who spoke on behalf of the government, made a favourable impression by the studied moderation of his speech, and the marked courtesy with which he treated his opponents. The conclusion of his address has given rise to a hope that the "crowning of the edifice" may not be long deferred. M. Vintry said:—

We have been reminded, in magnificent language, that the consulate and the empire had dazzled France by the blaze of their glory. In 1813 peace sought to console us, by liberty, for the sinister recollections of our invaded territory. That spectacle had indeed its grandeur, but it had also its agitations and deceptions—its days of mourning. In 30 years we have had two revolutions—that of 1830 and that of 1848—that "accident" of 1848, as it has been called, which was very near endangering the social order of the whole of Europe. It has been said that the curtain was made to drop on the scene of liberty. But who caused the curtain to fall but the whole country, anxious, restless, disgusted with such sterile and impotent agitation? (Great applause.) Yes, gentlemen, then it was that the memories of the consulate and the empire, revived by an illustrious historian, again found their way to the heart of the country, and that the impulsive votes of 8,000,000 confided the care of the destinies of France to a prince matured by exile and exalted by misfortune. It was not the blindness of fear—it was rather the clairvoyance of salvation. (Renewed cheers.) And what use has the emperor made of the powers so confided? The reply may be found in the admirable prosperity which began in 1852, and has never ceased to progress. And, after the throne has been consolidated by the Italian and Crimean wars, what part does the emperor play? He enters upon a course of liberal reforms. Let us have no fear then for liberty; only, let us not forget that liberty has one necessary condition, namely, devotedness; a devotedness independent, indeed, but trusting in the power which confers her. (Prolonged applause.)

"The general discussion" on the budget was brought to a close on May 10 in the Corps Legislatif by two very remarkable speeches from M. Berryer and M. Rouher. M. Berryer dexterously availed himself of the opportunity afforded him by the subject under discussion to draw a comparison between the *regime* of the first empire and that of the Restoration, greatly to the favour of the latter, and vigorously attacked the Mexican expedition, the arrangement with the Emperor Maximilian, and more especially the Mexican loan. Regarding this last he said:—

I now ask the Minister of State what has become of the loan? Is it negotiated? It is important for us to know. If I am well informed it is not yet negotiated for the whole 18 millions. Is it for eight millions? I have my doubts. Then again, what is become of the rente intended for us? The firm of Messrs. Glyn, of London, had announced that they would negotiate the whole 18 millions. In the secret committee I demanded to know the terms, and was led to suppose that the Minister of State would communicate them. He cannot do so at the present day, for, if I am rightly informed, the firm of Glyn [illegible] was offered at 60, with the prospect of negotiating at 63, both in Paris and London, has thought fit to decline the bargain. What will be the result? That we shall have to keep these Mexican rentes in our portfolios, to be negotiated hereafter. So it was with the Italian rente for 75, which we got after the Treaty of Zurich, and by which we lost 11,800,000f., or 15 to 16 per cent. And I fear we shall lose still more in the Mexican. The loan has only been made for 120 millions, so that I do not see how all the hopes conceived by some of our colleagues can be realised. According to the engagements contracted by the Emperor Maximilian, he will, before he establishes his government in Mexico, have to pay a sum of 125 millions out of the loan of 120 millions. I think it my duty to thus set aside illusions which would cause mere chimeras to be accepted for realities. There will therefore be an impossibility of equilibrium in our budget by what is to come from Mexico. Then turning to the subject of European politics M. Berryer proceeded to paint the future in the gloomiest colours; he expressed his satisfaction at the conclusion of the armistice, but he thought nevertheless that the maintenance of peace was very doubtful. However, it rested with France whether the peace of the world were disturbed, and if the government were to pursue a pacific policy, they should ease the finances, and relieve public anxiety by reducing the army; and concluded by wishing for three things which all good Frenchmen must have dearest at heart—peace, order in the finances, and liberty.

M. Rouher, in reply, taunted M. Berryer, M. Thiers, and the Opposition generally with being croakers, and of constantly prophesying some general war or some disastrous calamity which never came to pass. He noted especially that M. Thiers had turned war prophet.

The House must remember (he said) that during the debate on the address, M. Theirs stated that the coming spring would probably witness a general conflagration—

M. Theirs—I did not say probably (a noise).

M. Rouher—That spring which was to be an epoch of tempests.

M. Thiers—Of disquietude.

M. Rouher—I accept the word. Do you think that the disquietudes thus foreboded by so eminent a man as M. Thiers were not likely to act on public opinion and cause alarm? If not it would be because our debates were not regarded as serious. (Hear, hear.) M. Berryer, too, in the speech he has just made, has indulged in gloomy forebodings which certainly are not calculated to increase confidence (adhesion). But the dreaded spring has come, and in scanning the horizon I see no battalions threatening war, nothing but the smiling picture of the magnificent nature promising an ample reward to the husbandman. (Hear, hear.) I think the slight remission which has occurred is abundantly explained by the sinister predictions which I have mentioned, and I am rather surprised that they produced so little effect on credit.

M. Belmontet—The public had confidence in the emperor.

M. Rouher—Peace now reposes on substantial guarantees, and the news published in this morning's 'Moniteur' is a further pledge. I agree with M. Berryer that France holds peace in her hand, which she will not open unless compelled for the defence of her honour and the inviolability of her frontiers. As to the unhappy conflict in the north of Europe, we may now hope to see it brought to a peaceful solution. I cannot think that the great Powers have met in London to no purpose. I would rather hope than give way to the forebodings of a wretched pessimism. (Hear, hear.) M. Rouher then proceeded to refute M. Berryer's observations regarding the Mexican question, and the new loan, and concluded with a retrospective sketch of the mexican expedition, and drew a most favourable picture of the prospects and resources of the country whose regeneration had been secured by the intervention of France. The general discussion was then closed, in spite of some opposition from M. Thiers and M. Jules Favre, and the debate was adjourned, when the discussion of the several estimates is to commence.

In the sitting of the Corps Legislatif on May 12 M. Rouher spoke at great length on the Danish question. The minister said he saw with grief the invasion of the Duchies. He could not discuss certain questions because the Conference had met. He pointed out that the treaty of 1852 did not oblige France to make war to defend the resolution of the Conference and the integrity of the Danish monarchy. M. Rouher also observed that to uphold the treaty, England would have easy victories at sea, but France would be obliged to march upon the Rhine and traverse Germany to reach Denmark:—

If (said the minister) France could embark her treasure in such an enterprise, it is not to Denmark that we should have gone, we should rather have moved armies for other misfortunes and other sorrows. But the policy of the government is not a policy of sentiment. When such questions present themselves, a government devoted to the country does not engage in war before having everywhere exhausted all the combinations which might secure and maintain peace. We have respected the treaty of 1852. We have accepted every means for re-establishing peace.

The minister concluded his remarks on the Danish question by expressing the hope that the Conference would give peace. With regard to Poland. M. Rouher stated that the question was a European one, and continued as follows:—

We have suffered deeply by the events in Poland and Gallicia, but we did not wish to trouble the peace of Europe. We understood that collective steps on the part of the powers being no longer capable of realisation, France should no longer make vain protests at St. Petersburg, but should leave to God and to time the care of judging on which side lay the great iniquity, and on which side legitimate grievances.

On the subject of the Congress the minister said that the Powers who had convened it had inflicted upon themselves the greatest injury. "France was not less glorious and powerful after the refusal of the Congress."

A SCENE IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

In the French Senate, on April 29, a debate took place upon the subject—not a very exciting one one might have been thought—of the establishment of a line of steamers between the port of Granville and Jersey. The eccentric Marquis de Boissy, however, in speaking upon this subject, denounced the Prince of Wales for visiting Garibaldi, and employed such very intemperate expressions that the Paris papers were requested, it is said, by the "black man" to take no notice of them. A report of the speech appear ed nevertheless in the 'Moniteur' of saturday, the 30th April, and the following is a translation of it:—

Everybody knows what has latey passed at the other side of the Channel; it is what I call a happy example for whetever evil is done on the other side of the water, whatever presages revolution, I applaud with all my heart. If some persons have been grieved and deeply afflicted at seeing the social head of a great country debase himself as he has done; if we have seen—oh! name of our epoch! shame for a certain country, not for us—if we have seen the heir to a crown shake hands with a flibuster—(hear, hear)—for my part, my heart overflows with joy, for it is revolution—revolution invoked by those who will be its first victims. Let not this imprudent prince deceive himself—(murmurs)—the revolution never pardons—(increasing tumult)—it takes advantage—(explosion of murmurs; interruption). I am told that I am wrong in speaking thus. I admit one thing—that I am not quite master of myself at this moment; but it is none the less true that princes who offer the hand to revolution are always its victims. (Agitation.) Enough on this point.

It seems as the Marquis de Boissy is not satisfied with the report, for in the sitting of the Senate on May 3, he explained that it was inaccurate, and had been [illegible] which is quite opposed to my habits, language unworthy of the timid and unworthy of a senator. I have been as the 'Mouiteur' makes me say (for not say wish to quarrel with all the heirs presuming to the European crowns) "the heir presumptive to a crown," but I said "the heir presumptive of the crown of England." Other lines follow against which I have nothing to say. Three lines come after, and in those three lines there are as many falsehoods of the 'Moniteur as words. I am sorry that the 'Moniteur,' which bears the title of 'Moniteur Official,' and sole official should be thus the 'Lying Moniteur' under the authorisation of the government.

At this the president, M. Troplong, rose, called the marquis to order, and told him that his words had been textually reproduced by the 'Moniteur, but that some of them had been suppressed. The president added that this had been done by his authority. M. de Boissy, in reply, again maintained that the 'Moniteur's report was inaccurate, asserted that there had been no tumult, as stated in that report, and denied the right of the president, or of any one else, to change or to suppress the official accounts of the proceedings in the Senate. "I conclude," he added, "and I sum up by declaring that I have been made to say what I did not say, and that the 'Moniteur' is no longer exact, but is nothing more than a novel in numbers instead of a faithful history." In replying to this, M. Troplong said:—

You have just propounded a theory which is quite wrong, when you maintain that the report ought to reproduce exactly and without any restriction every word which falls from a senator. If you imagine that the objectionable words which escape from a speaker when he does not know him to contain himself ought all to be reproduced in the 'Moniteur' and in the report, you commit a profound error; they ought on the contrary to be suppressed, and that has several times happened under circumstances which you ought to be acquainted with.

In jurisprudence there are acts in which words contrary to law, public order, and good manners are considered as unwritten. It ought to be the same in assemblies. The words which outrage all propriety ought to be considered as unspoken. The tribune is a sanctuary for politics expressed with decency; but it is not a vehicle of publicity for politics which resort to invective, violence, and menace. (Hear, hear.) These are the views which influenced me when I ordered the suppression of the words in question. I did not hear those words, but they were repeated to me.

The Marquis: Shall I read them to you?

The President: If you do they will not be reproduced in the 'Moniteur.'

The Marquis: I have sent them to foreign papers.

The President: You address yourself to foreigners because you feel that you are not powerful enough here to cause any scandal.

The Marquis (warmly): I am not in the habit of allowing myself to be insulted by anybody.—

The President: Sit down you are not in order M. de Boissy.

The Marquis: By any body, understand. Your office is to preside with dignity not to insult. (Protestations, great uproar, and cries of "(Order, order.")

The President; It is also my duty to maintain order in the Assembly, and as you are disturbing it I call you to order.

Ultimately M. de Boissy was silenced by the president explaining that the Senatus Consultum of the 2nd of February, 1861, and the Constitution, gave him entire authority over the reports of the Senate, and that on the 25th of February 1862, he had exercised that authority by suppressing certain "coarse and indecent words" uttered by M. de Boissy himself.

THE ARMY.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, *May* 10.

27th Regiment of Foot.—Lieut. General James Robertson Craufurd to be Colonel, vice Lieut. General John Geddes, deceased.

7th Dragoon Guards,—Captain George E. F. Kauntze to be Major by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John Wycliffe Thompson, who retires; Lieutenant William Chaine to be Captain by purchase, vice Kauntze; Cornet Samuel James Makin to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Chaine; Cornet William Henry Thompson, from 13th Hussars, to be Cornet, vice Dakin.

1st Dragoons.—Richard Jack Synnot Mannsell, gent., to be Corent by purchase, vice William Watt, transferred to the 17th Lancers.

7th Hussars.—Captain the Hon. Francis Algernon James Chichester, to be Major, vice Hartopp, who retires; Hon. H. J. Wilkin, who exchanges, receiving a portion of the former difference between Cavalry and Infantry; Lieutenant the Hon. Walter Harbord to be Captain by purchase, vice Brevet Major Alfred Eastfield Wilkinson, who retires; Lieutenant Alfred Hutton, from 79th Foot to be Lieutenant vice A. Jones, who exchanges; Cornet William Langan Forsyth to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice the Hon. H. Harbord; William Frederick Bennett, gent., to be Corne by purchase, vice Evans.

10th Hussars.—Lieutenant Arthur Barthorp to be Captain by purchase, vice Gurney Hanbury, who retires; Cornet Herbert Davies Evans to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Barthorp; Arthur Viscount Valentia, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Evans.

13th Hussars.—Gentleman Cadet William Henry Thompson, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet without purchase, vice George John Woods, transferred to the 81st Foot.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. William Alexander Battine to be Captain by purchase, vice Thos. Francis Agg, who retires; Cornet David George Sandeman to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Battine; Lieutenant Reginald Maillard to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Battine, promoted.

Scots Fusilier Guards.—Barrington Buckley Douglas Campbell, gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase, vice William Robert Maurice Wynne, who retires.

2nd Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenent Reginald Thoresby Gwyn to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Henry Waring, promoted.

11th Foot.—Captain John William Green, from the 30th Foot, to be Captain, vice W. H. Chawkes, who exchanges.

15th Foot.—Henry Nicholas Monck, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Ellman, transferred to the 54th Foot, 1861.

16th Foot.—Ensign Norman Cameron Griffith to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice James Dunlop Knox, deceased.

26th Foot.—Lieutenant Oswald Cresswell to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Kempson, promoted.

30th Foot.—Captain William Henry Clarkson, from the 11th Foot, to be Captain, vice J. W. Green, who exchanges.

38th Foot.—The commission as Adjutant of Lieutenant Alfred Stokes has been antedated to the 24th of February.

44th Foot.—Ensign Edmund Walsh Fenton to be Lieutenant, vice Gillies, deceased.

45th Foot.—Ensign Henry Tompkinson to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice James Graham Hamilton who retires; Owen Wynne, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Tomkinson.

65th Foot.—John Lloyd Dickin, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Henry Oliver, who retires.

76th Foot.—Captain Charles B. Marshall, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Captain, vice J. N. Colthurst, appointed to the 28th Foot; Lieutenant Augustus Hill Stoney, Major John William Mostyn, M. D., to be Surgeon, vice Jopp, M. D., who retires upon half-pay.

79 Foot.—Lieutenant Arthur Jones, from the 7th Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice A. Hutton, who exchanges; Lieutenant Charles Edward M'Murdo to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant A. Hutton, who has resigned the appointment.

83rd Foot.—James Henry Robson, Esq., late Captain 1st West India Regiment, to be Paymaster, vice Paymaster, with honorary rank of Major, J. D. Swinburne, transferred to a Depot Battalion.

94th Foot.—Captain Henry John Wilkin, from the 7th Hussars, to be Captain, vice the Hon. F. A. J. Chichester, who exchanges.

97th Foot.—Lieutenant Angus P. Martin to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Ensign A. Lynch, who has resigned the appointment.

98th Foot.—Captain and Brevet-Major Edward John Ellerman to be Major without purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. Bell, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. Augustus Frederick Langford to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Ellerman; Ensign Charles Frederick Sheap to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Brett; Ensign Balser Alt, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Sharp.

99th Foot.—Ensign Robert George Davis Tosswill to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Charles Finnerty, who retires; Octavius Tyndale Cooch, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Tosswill.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign Henry Nicholas Monck, from the 15th Foot, to be Ensign.

1st West India Regiment.—Guy William Frederick L'Estrange, gent. to be Ensign without purchase Balser Alt. transferred to the 98th Foot.

4th West India Regiment.—Lieutenant Thomas Francis Beamish to be Captain without purchase, vice David Boyd Gabb, deceased; Ensign Claude Oshert Bulger to be Lieutenant without purchase. vice Beamish; Quartermaster Sergeant William M'Kean to be Ensign without purchase, vice Bulger.

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

Major Robert J. Hughes, from half-pay, late Depot Battalion, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel George Mein, promoted to an unattached Lieut.-Colonelcy without purchase.

Captain James N. Colthurst, from 76th Foot, to be Adjutant, vice Captain R. J. Hughes, promoted to an unattached majority, without purchase.

UNATTACHED.

Captain Robert J. Hughes, from Adjutant, Depot Battalion, to be Major without purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Assist.-Surgeon Andrew Knox Drysdale to be staff surgn. vice surgeon Major J. W. Mostyn, M. D. appointed to the 76th Foot.

John Joseph Verdon gent., to be Staff Assist-Surgeon.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel William Bell, retired full pay, late 98th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Colonel.

Surg.-Major James Jopp, M.D., who retires upon half-pay, late of the 76th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the decease of Lieut.-General John Geddes, Colonel of the 27th Foot, on 28th April 1864:—

Major-General Henry Aitchison Hankey to be Lieut.-General.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William Gustavus Brown, from half-pay, late 24th Foot, to be Major-General.

Captain and Brevet-Major Vallentine F. Story, half-pay, unattached, and Major of Brigade, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Captain Edward Grantham, 96th Foot to be Major.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras 60 days' sight, 1s. 11¼d.; 30 days', 1s. 11⅛d.; Bombay 2s. to 2s. 0¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 102 to 104: Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 111 to 113.

Indian Five per Cents., 105¼ to 105¾.

Consols for Money, 91⅛ to 91⅜; ditto, account (June 8), 90½ to 90⅝ ex div.

Bank of England rate of discount 9 per cent.

Money Market easier.

Stock Markets are now improving.

Produce Markets more active. *Silk* as before. *Tea* gen'l. *Indigo* sales close at 6d. advance for good Bengal. *Sugar* has rallied 1s. per cwt. *Rice* firm. *Saltpetre* Coffee—ower. *Cutch* 25s. per cwt. *Shellac* firm.

84s. 6d.; good Ceylon, middling, 78s. 6d. to 80s. to 91s. per cwt. Middling, 85s. to 87s.; fine middling.

Linseed inactive. Market firm.

seed, 65s. *Rapeseed* Calcutta, 63s. c. f. and i.; Bombay Guzerat, 67s. Calcutta, 58s.; Bombay

Cocoa-nut Oil quiet at £39 Ceylon, and at £41 for Cochin.

Metals.—Tin, £105 cash for Straits. Copper, £85 10s. *Liverpool Cotton.*—Middling New spelter, £21 10s. lb.: fair Broach, 21½d.; fair Dholl 22d. Market closes dull.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 8 inch, 7lbs., 17s. 6d. per piece 8½ lbs., 22s. Madapollam, 32-inch, 8lbs., 8s. Mule twist No. 40, best seconds, 31 per lb. Market firm.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

THE Rev. W. R. Capel, Chaplain, Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, and Assistant-Surgeon E. De Crespigny, of the Bombay Medical Service, have been permitted to retire,

ARRIVAL REPORTED.

Major E. A. Bacon	Bombay Staff Corps.	
Lieut. C. S. Start	,,	6th N. I.
Ensign A. C. Babington	,,	Infantry.
Surgeon-Major D. Peet	,,	

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Lieut.-Colonel T. A. Cooper	Bombay Staff Corps.	6 mo.	
Major J. Thacker	,,	2	,,
Lieut. S. Carter	,,	Infantry	6 ,,
Cornet C. A. Owen	,,	Cavalry.	4 ,,

INDIAN ARMY GRIEVANCES.—The following letter appeared in the 'Daily News' of May 9:—

Sir,—The Secretary of State for India is taking a very long time to concoct his scheme for remedying the grievances of officers of the Indian army. He stated in the House of Commons, on the 12th of April, that not more than 1500 officers have cause of complaint. If the Indian Secretary is correct as to this number, he might very easily get rid of half, or more than half of them, by offering them some inducement to retire, there being many officers in India, who have no regiments, and for whom there is, consequently, no employment. By doing this the number of officers injuriously affected by the amalgamation, and who were recommended by the royal commissioners to be promoted, would be so small, that their promotion could scarcely affect to any extent the officers of the line serving in India. Whatever remedy the Indian Secretary may adopt, it is to be hoped it may be made known without delay, for it must be admitted that three years and upwards is rather a long period for grevances to remain unredressed.

DELHI PRIZE-MONEY.—The 'Times' of may 9 contains, under the signature of "The Father of One who Fell," the annexed letter:

Sir,—Can you, through the medium of your powerful columns, aid a disinterested body of men by calling public attention to the injustice of longer delaying payment of the second instalment of the Delhi prize-money? There are, I believe, upwards of 3000 claimants, and it is seven years in July, or thereabouts, since Delhi fell. Whenever the

Huzrut Mehal, the famous Begum of Oude. The village is said to yield Rs. 4,000 per annum, out of which the Begum will have to pay the Darbar Rs. 1,000. She is, however, not allowed to appear at the Nepaulese Court.—*Id.*

THERE has been an internal row in Bhootan the *auri sacra fames* being at the bottom of it. It appears that one Jung Peen, of considerable wealth, died lately, and no sooner was he dead than all the Peens and the Penlows, and even the Dhurm and Deb Rajah put in their claims for the money. The Tongsoo Penlow, however, being the most powerful of the lot, secured the money, and has refused to give it up. This is the official who headed the attack on Mr. Eden and seems to be the real master in Bhootan.—*Id.*

ON the 1st of June we published a paragraph to the effect that Mr. Verpleugh had committed suicide at Chandernagore. For this the following was our authority :—

Chandernagore, 31st May, 1864.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

SIR,—To-day has happened a case which has caused a great deal of sorrow, Monsieur E. Verpleugh, who has just come from home, blew out his brains in the Hotel Nicolly. In his pocket was found this paper—

"Je meurs pour regrets de famille."

Yours, obdtly,

J. BODRY.

N. B.—Please send this over to the *Harkara* and to the *Phœnix* Offices.

Yesterday, however, we received the following contradiction from Mr. Bodry :—

To the Editor of the Englishman.

SIR,—I read in your columns of this morning that a French gentlemannamed E. Verpleugh had committed suicide in my hotel ; allow me to inform the public through the same medium that there is not a word of truth in that statement, all my lodgers are alive and well, and will, I have every reason to believe, remain so, as long as they continue to imbibe under my auspices the refreshing and anti-suicidal breezes of Chandernagore.—I am, Sir, Your obdt. Servant,

Station Hotel, June 1st, 1864. JOHN BODRY.

And shortly afterwards the annexed official letter from the Commissaire de Police at Chandernagore :—

CHANDERNAGORE, the 2nd of June 1864.

THE COMMISSARY OF POLICE OF CHANDERNAGORE, TO THE MANAGING PROPRIETOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," CALCUTTA.

SIR,—I have seen in your paper of yesterday, 1st instant, the relation of a suicide committed in Mr. Bodry's Hotel, at Chandernagore by a young man named E. Verpleugh of Rennes.

In order to testify the truth, I must say that no such accident occurred at Chandernagore. The gentleman mentioned left here, on the 31st of May last, in the evening. He was taken by Mr. Bodry's coachman, to the railway station, where he paid his fare to Benares, and started at a quarter past 7 o'clock. There is no doubt that by the insertion of this in your paper, you will contradict a narrative which would bring some grievous consequences.—I remain, Sir, yours truly,

A. C. SUAVEZ.

Commissaire de Police a Chandernagore.

These two latter letters place the matter beyond a doubt, and we are now doing our best to discover the perpetrator of this brutal hoax, in the hope that his offence will be punished with the utmost severity the law allows. The original letter is now in the hands of the Police, and the Managing Proprietor of this journal will be happy to pay a reward of Rs. 200 to any person affording such information as may lead to the discovery of the offender.—*Id.*

At length the long pending fall of the East Indian Regiment is decided, and the disbandment will, by orders from Army Head-quarters, take place immediately. Lieutenant-Colonel Carey, at present commanding the East Indian Regiment, has been provided for, having been appointed by his Excellency the Commander-in Chief to officiate in command of the 21st. Now *en route* from the Eastern Districts to Allahabad. We understand that such men of the East Indian Regiment as are desirous of joining the garrison of the Andaman Islands will be accepted by the Government for that purpose, and can so continue their service to the State with all its prospective advantages, and those who cannot be or otherwise provided for by the Government, will be liberally dealt with on disbandment.—*Harkaru, June* 3.

MADRAS.

THE late melancholy outbreak of cholera among the men of H. M. 74th Highlanders who were encamped on Guindy plain, has, we hear lead to the abandonment of that spot as a future encamping ground for Troops, and the officer Commanding the Centre Division has selected the Red Hills for the purpose instead ; considering them a far more healthy and desirable locality. The ground there, he represents, is high and open, and affords space for the encampment of seven or eight thousand men, and is freely open to every breeze. There are also two large tanks adjacent, which contain excellent water for cooking and other domestic purposes. No public wells are now available for the supply of drinking water, except those on the site of the old Gaol long since removed, and they have most probably grown foul through many years of disuse, but private wells may be had recourse to in case of emergency, and the Division Commander has recommended the immediate sinking of two new wells for general use. His proposition is heartily adopted by Government, and the work is to be done forthwith ; its cost being defrayed from the "Military Reserve." We understand that with a view to facilitating the access of Troops to the proposed encamping ground, Government have requested the opinion of the Superintending Engineer of the Presidency Division, as to the expediency of taking up and keeping in good repair, the private road leading from the Perambore Railway Station to the Red Hills. This is a very judicious and equitable suggestion, as the State has used the road largely during many years past, but we are not aware that it has contributed much towards its maintenance, and the old residents who used to keep it up have passed away. Their houses, are now for the most part untenanted and the spots on which they are situated will shortly be submerged, if Mr. Fraser's grand scheme for the Northern water supply of Madras is carried out, as we trust it will be by Sir William Denison.

With respect to the choice of the Red Hills as a location for Troops, there cannot be two opinions about the question. It was decided long since by opinions worthy of attention, because they were native, and those who formed them did so on deliberate grounds. The Polygars had a fort there in the early part of the last century, of which the remains are yet to be seen, and Hider Ali and Tippoo Sultan several times encamped their armies there. If we mistake not, the Red Hills were also selected as the fittest site for the Cantonment now placed at Palaveram, in Sir Thomas Munro's time, but subordinate authorities differed from him in opinion, and he gave way.—*Athenæum and Daily News, June* 4.

IT is rumoured that the Bank of Madras is about to establish a branch Bank at Bangalore, where there is every prospect that the experiment will prove successful, particularly as the railway will shortly be opened as far as Bangalore.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We have at length been favored with a reply by Colonel Douglas to our reference regarding the irregular transmission of our telegrams from Bombay. As usual with all replies to such references, the present one is far from satisfactory. It is admitted that a message received on the 26th only reached Allahabad on the 29th, but the delay is sought to be excused on the specious plea of "press of work, consequent on the receipt of a great number of messages by post at Nassick (there being an interruption of the line between Bombay and Nassick) with the one in question." And we are further told that, notwithstanding the delay, the message, having reached its destination in less than three-fourths of the time occupied by the ordinary post, a refund of its cost cannot, therefore, be made." We werenot such griffs as to expect any refund, though we very reasonably insisted upon the justice of it. We are, however, so far compensated for our trouble, that we have obtained the information that, where the post takes 8 days to accomplish a certain distance, if the telegraph does it in *six*, the public have no right to complain. This is progress and civilization going hand-in-hand together with a vengeance.

But we are not yet done with the telegraph department. We have yet to learn how the two lines conveying the news of the fall of Duppel never reached us from Agra, while the remaining portion of the same message did ; and how subsequently another important message was delayed at Agra long enough to allow the *Delhi* to print and publish it before being transmitted to us.—*Allahabad Observer, June* 4.

TRIAL OF BHAG SING FOR THE MURDER OF THE REV. MR. JANVIER.

CONFESSION OF ACCUSED—BHAG SING.

THIS club in court is his "Dhurrun." Some of the sepoys near the tent wanted to take away this club a day or two before. It was tantamount to taking his "Dhurrum," which was from his Gooroo, and on this account he killed the gentleman. The gentleman (deceased) had not even spoken to him. Did not know who the deceased gentleman was. May have struck two blows. Less rains about Bhadon was going along the road in the Sujapore cantonment, when he was struck by an officer ; once thought of going back and attacking the officer, but did not think of taking any other European's life ; left all in the hands of his Gooroo, but now that his Dhurrum was being interfered with by the deprivation of this club, he made up his mind to kill. No other than an European officer could have given the order for the club to be taken from him. The deceased gentleman was talking to some one, when he was going along saw deceased and went up with the full intention of killing him. The gentleman did not speak to him, ran off after killing deceased. Has told all he had to say. It is useless his saying more. Consulted only his Gooroo and acted by his advice. Got this club after he had been beaten by the officer.

A. J. S. DONALD, Magistrate.

Transferred to the Sessions file this 23d April 1864.

EDWARD LAKE,

Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Jullundhur Division.

EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED.

Having pleaded guilty is called upon to make any statement he pleases. States as follows :—I murdered the deceased. I had no enmity against him. I did not murder him because he was a Missionary, but because he was an European. I was once in the cantonment of Shajanpore, (by report, perhaps Shahjehanpore) which is between Phillibeet and Seetapore, when an officer in uniform passed me and asked who I was. I said I was a Nanuk padri Sikh ; he then hit me across the face with a whip for not saluting him ; this was just before the Allahabad fair which took place last cold weather. I cried, and I first thought of revenging myself on him but then it occurred to me I should not find him. I then went to a Sikh Goodwara called Nouak-mutta, fifteen cos from Phillibeet ; there I offered up half a club I had brought up with me from the south, and then I got made up two clubs, one of which is the club now produced in court, and which is one of the five articles which Gooroo Gobind enjoined his followers to keep, and it was with this club that I killed the deceased. I had put up in the Lohgurh Goordwara, and it came into my mind that I would kill some European : it was about seven o'clock evening when I determined to do this ; when I reached the tents of the deceased, there was no European outside, and I thought "why should I kill any one," and then again it occurred to me that after coming such a distance on purpose to do this, it would not do to go back, so when the deceased came out of his tent I struck him twice. I did not tell any one what I was going to do. I remained some days at Anundpoor before I committed this murder. I stayed one night in the Tuglebabettir Goordwara, another night in another. I had not one fixed place. I never had any conversation with any Missionary. I once had some conversation with a native Christian at Muttra, where I was for six months in the police. I took my discharge at my own request. In 1857 I was in one of the regular regiments raised by General Cortlandt at Ferozepoor. One day in the fair they wished to take away his club from him, but he got off into the crowd. I had no dispute with the deceased ; one of the Missionaries who had a beard, spoke to me one day about religion : I replied to him, "God is not in books, he is wherever you search for him." I then went off. I cannot say whether it was the deceased Missionary who struck me, for when I struck him it was dark under the trees, although it was moonlight. I ran away, because I did not wish my club to fall into the hands of others.

EDWARD LAKE.

The trial being now concluded, the Assessors, Hakim Alee, Shaikh Sunda, and Kirpa Ram, are called upon for their verdict ; they are unanimous in opinion that the prisoner Bhag Sing, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

I defer judgment,

EDWARD LAKE.

Hoshyarpoor, April 22nd 1864.

JUDGMENT.

The crime with which the prisoner stands charged was committed at Anundpoor, a town in the Hoshyarpoor district, founded by Gooroo Govind Sing, the tenth and last Gooroo, of the Sikhs, under whose teaching the Sikhs from harmless devotees became a martial race, as he himself said to his followers : "Hitherto you have been Sikhs (disciples), henceforth you are to be Singhs (lions)." This connection of the town with their warlike Gooroo has made Anundpoor a place of great fame among the Sikhs, and it contains several Sikh temples to which pilgrimages are made. The chief assemblage of people however takes place at the Hoolee festival. It was at the time that this festival was celebrated in March 1864, that the deceased, Mr. Janvier, and his brother missionary the Reverend Mr. Carleton, came to Anundpoor, in order to preach the gospel to the large concourse who were assembled there. They selected however a retired spot for their work, and it is shown in evidence that no altercation took place during the fair between the missionaries and the people. Indeed, the prisoner himself admits that he killed the deceased not because he was a missionary, but because he was an European. From the confession of the prisoner, and the evidence adduced, it appears that the fair was over, and on the 24th of March, the concluding ceremony had been performed, which consisted in bringing out in procession all the flags in the different Sikh temples, and doing worship to them. The missionaries had retired to their tents, and about 8 P. M., Mr. Janvier came outside to give some orders regarding his march the following day, when suddenly the prisoner, Bhag Sing, appeared and struck him two severe blows, one on the top of the head, and the other just above the right eye. Mr. Janvier did not utter a word afterwards, and remained insensible until he breathed his last the following morning before daylight. The medical evidence shows that the injury above the right eye was of such a nature that death must have ensued. The club used by the prisoner is about two feet long, and weighs nearly three pounds. The prisoner admits that he came from a Sikh temple some four hundred yards distant with the deliberate intention of killing a European, and the only motive he assigns for this act is that he was once struck with a stick across the face by some European officer for not saluting him. Although this doubtless weighed with him, the ceremonies in which he had taken part that day were calculated to rouse the spirit of fanaticism, for the procession of flags mentioned above serves to remind the Sikhs of the martial triumphs of their last Gooroo, and of his followers. Apart from this the prisoner, Bhag Sing, belongs to a sort of Sikh Faqeers, known as Akalees or Nehungs, who under the Sikh rule enjoyed immunity from the law and authority, and who are much addicted to the use of intoxicating drugs. The evidence adduced shows that the prisoner was caught by Kurrem Buksh, as he was running away after the commission of this act, of which there were two eye-witnesses, Goolab and Dulloo. He had just before thrown his club away, and this was found close to the place where he was apprehended. The evidence adduced, and the confession of the prisoner, clearly establish his guilt. The court concurring with the assessors, finds that Bhag Sing has committed the offence of murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the court directs that the said Bhag Sing (subject to the confirmation of superior authority) shall be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

EDWARD LAKE, Commissioner and Sessions Judge.

Hoshyarpoor, April 23rd 1864.

I direct the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshyarpoor to give a reward of fifty rupees to Kurrem Buksh (in addition to the twenty rupees received from the Police) for capturing the murderer Bhag Sing. The evidence shows that if Kurrem Buksh had not followed him up so promptly the prisoner Bhag Sing would have got mixed up in the crowd, when it would have been very difficult to have apprehended him.

The Reverend Mr. Woodside, who attended the trial on behalf of Mr. Janvier, and of the Society with whom the deceased was associated, having expressed a wish to receive the club with which the fatal blow was struck, his request was granted, and the club made over to him.

EDWARD LAKE.

Hoshyarpoor, April 23rd 1864.

I direct the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshyarpoor to give a reward of fifty rupees to Kurrem Buksh (in addition to the twenty rupees received from the Police) for capturing the murderer Bhag Sing. The evidence shows that if Kurrem Buksh had not followed him up so promptly the prisoner Bhag Sing would have got mixed up in the crowd, when it would have been very difficult to have apprehended him.

I confirm the sentence.

A. A. ROBERTS, Judicial Commissioner.

Lahore 30th April 1864.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government Punjab, to the Judicial Commissioner, Punjab, No. 249, *dated 3rd May* 1864.

I am directed to return the proceedings, English and Vernacular, in the trial marginally noted, received with your letter No. 21, dated 2nd instant, and to inform you that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor concurs in the sentence of death passed on the prisoner Bhag Singh.

2. His Honor remarks that this was a cold-blooded murder, without any provocation on the part of deceased. The prisoner alleges as a reason for committing the foul deed, that he was struck some months ago by an officer at Shahjehanpoor, and that he murdered Mr Janvier in revenge. The record does not state that any orders were issued to the Police to ill-treat the man, although it is to be implied that the imputation will be called for from the Police Department your judgment that a club is one of the five articles which the Sikhs have been enjoined by their religion to keep, His Honor has ascertained that Police Department not to orders will be issued in future with heavily laden clubs or other weapons.

4. The Lieutenant Governor desires that an abstract of this case may be prepared as soon as possible for publication in the local newspaper.

A GOLD CURRENCY.

(From the Englishman, June 3.)

IN contemplation of the introduction of a Gold coinage we have heard that the following important question has been circulated from Head Quarters amongst various members of the Indian Services—What coin should we start with ; the sovereign ; the Gold Mohur of Regn 1834 or the pure old mohur of the Native coinage ? The sovereign has the par, since our computations and associations, it is therefore imagined by Englishmen that it would be the coin to introduce into India. It would certainly simplify matters between England and India very much ; we should cease to keep our accounts in rupees, and revert to pounds sterling, and the betheration of transferring rupees into pounds sterling would be got rid of. Sir Charles Wood seems to have favoured that view, and jumped at the conclusion that the sovereign is the gold coin for India ; the sovereign at twenty, and the rupee at two shillings, the sovereign becomes thus without trouble or difficulty Rs. 10, and the introduction of the coin the simplest matter in the world, if you have plenty of gold. But here we commence our difficulties ; plenty of gold ! where and how is that to be obtained. The mere opening of the treasuries to the sovereign at Rs. 10 will not attract gold. We must have something to give for it before we can attract the glittering metal to our shores. We give perhaps about two millions of produce to the Australian Colonies, and we bring back gold to that amount. Hitherto that gold has been absorbed and swallowed by the people of this country as fast at it is imported, and that, too, at a value which would not allow of a single sovereign finding its way into the Treasury. We do not bring gold from England in very large quantities—though some does come—because it is said that the Treasuries will not receive it, and sovereigns in large quantities are too far on the future to run the risk in disposing of them to lead the merchant to import them as Bullion. If they be too dear, that must be relatively to silver, and they would cost more *viâ* England than Rs. 10 of silver, the proposed Government price. All these, and many other considerations, lead us to the conclusion that the English sovereign cannot yet be conveniently introduced into India. It would not be of any advantage to lower the standard of gold or to make the coin of less weight. Both plans would be to destory the coin as being the same with the sovereign of England. The next proposition is to coin a mohur of Indian weight of pure gold. This would meet the views and wishes of the whole native India, but has the objection, if at all used in circulation, of losing much by abrasion. The coin which seems best adapted for introduction at present, is one of the value of Rs. 15. A mohur containing as many grains of pure gold as, at the present value of gold of the average value of the last four years, would make it circulate at Rs. 15, appears to us to be the best coin to commence with. This is the coin introduced at Bombay and Madras, and is well-known. Five and ten rupee gold pieces could be coined, and if the ten rupees is not exactly the sovereign, it would not be so named.

The mere uniformity of coin between England and India is of no importance. The nearest approach we can make is the ten rupee coin, part of the 15 rupee gold mohur. The former Bengal gold mohur was coined at Sicca Rs. 16 it contained 187·65 grs. of pure gold, and 17 of alloy, and, for a short time circulated only at a discount. This gold mohur was worth, in Company's Rs. ; 17·—, a sovereign was a premium and is now taken freely in the bazars at Rs. 19 and even Rs. 21. It is this coin which Native coiners make of good gold, and out of which they are able now to make a good profit. This being the case, it follows that a gold coinage cannot be successful, which shall be issued at a lower price than the present bazar rates, inferring a great loss. The coinage must be based on the present value of gold, and this at once puts an end to the hope of introducing the sovereign at ten rupees. Even if we did so, if it could be done, how is Sir Charles Wood to manage with his railway accounts at 1s. 10d. per rupee. Must he value the sovereign in India at Rs. 14. Here, again, the Secretary of State would be plunged, into difficulties with the sovereign at ten rupees. The demand for gold is great for many purposes, but we believe it will be sooner satisfied than the demand for silver. The currency of the country must be silver and if Government make gold a legal tender, the time will come when its depreciation as compared with silver will benefit the Bullion at the expense of the creditor, and Government itself be hampered with the balances, all being gradually changed into gold. A coinage which need not be a legal tender, is the only one that appears to us as safe, and which being receivable at the treasuries at the pleasure of Government as here tofore, will meet all the objections now felt to a gold coinage, and will by a tentative and progressive process lead finally to a fixed standard, that is when India is nearly saturated with gold, when the Government of the day can finally fix it as the basis of the coinage, and make it a legal tender.

IMPENDING BATTLES.

(From the New York Times.)

THE next month, May, will, in all probability, witness battles of a greater magnitude than have yet been known to the war. It is possible that even the very Waterloo of the struggle may then be fought. At all events, we may rely upon it, that a collision between the two great armies in Virginia, under Grant and Lee, the ablest commanders of the war, will surely take place ; that Richmond will be the stake of the contest, and that both aides will fight with desperate energy. Whether there will be any great odds in our favour at the great ehcounter, we will not undertake to say, in the lack of any definite knowledge concerning the strength of Lee's army ; but one thing is certain, if we are defeated, it will only be the signal for a new draft, and the provocation to a more tremendous putting forth of strength than ever ; whereas, if the rebels are overwhelmed, they can never again rally in so strong array, for their last conscription was universal, and they have drawn upon their resources to the utmost possibility. We may be defeated, and yet fight again with renewed strength. If they are defeated, they may indeed make a new stand, and perhaps again and again ; but it must be, each time with reduced force, and end can only be absolute helplessness. Such are the unequal conditions of the coming struggle. No loyal man can escape anxiety concerning its immediate vicissitudes, but the grand sequel may be anticipated with firmer confidence than ever.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10TH.

Angus, Ensign J., 79th Highlanders, to join, to Rawul Pindee.

Acklom, Captain G. E., 44th Foot, on leave, to England.

Halahan, Lieut. S. H., 44th Foot, on sick leave, to England.

Helme, Captain B., 83th Foot, on sick certificate, to England.

Montgomery, Lieut. Colonel, 14th Regiment N. I., to join, to Nuggur.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 16th May 1864.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the Commander-in-Chief directs that when Her Majesty's British Regiments fall considerably below their establishment, the number of Non-Commissioned Officers at Head Quarters is to be restricted to the proportion due to the number of Privates actually present in India, viz. :

In Cavalry Regiments—1 Sergeant and 1 Corporal to every 15 Privates.

In Infantry Regiments—1 Sergeant and 1 Corporal to every 20 Privates.

Attention is called to the 2nd para. of G. O. C. C. 4th July 1859, which directs that no *reductions* of Non-Commissioned Officers, who already hold that position, shall be made on a falling off in the number of Privates ; but the excess of Sergeants and Corporals is to be absorbed by promotions being stopped on vacancies occurring, until the regulated proportion is attained.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

96th Foot.—Ensign Henry Gillum Webb to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Taylor, who retires.

Head Quarters, Simla, 17th May 1864.

It having been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that Officers of the Indian Army of the Bengal Presidency are put to much incon[illegible] proceeding on furlough, from the port of [illegible] August 1853, intention to G. O. C. C. of them of the order and His Excellency directs the republicature.

"To obviate the difficulty, Officers who proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to embarking to the Colonies for[illegible] recovery of their health, sometimes experiencing Commander-in-Chief, with the that Presidency, most Noble the Governor (General sanction of whom[illegible] for the information of all in Councils Officers of this Presidency should, before concerned to Bombay, furnish the security of Agents, proper responsible parties, exactly as is done when they or ask from Calcutta under similar circumstances."

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

33rd Foot.—Ensign Francis Wilmot to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Deare, who retires.

(This cancels Ensign Wason's promotion published in G. O. C. C. 22nd March last, page 154.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

91st Foot.—Staff Assistant Surgeon John A. Scott to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Macbeth, who exchanges.

Medical Staff.—Assistant Surgeon Hugh M. Macbeth, from the 91st Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon on the Staff, vice Scott, who exchanges.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th May 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

2nd Battalion 21st Foot.—Ensign Kinnear Browne to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sneyd, deceased.

55th Foot.—Lieutenant Mark M. Gillies to be Captain, without purchase, vice Treysden, deceased.

82nd Foot.—Ensign Alfred Ramsbottom to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Seton, promoted.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment.

Nynee Tal Convalescent Depot.—Captain J. F. Campbell, late 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, to be Station Staff.

Lieutenant G. Luck, of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, is appointed Adjutant to the Corps, from the 19th of April 1864, subject to approval by Her Majesty.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
10	Sarawak	Millett	Liverpool Feb. 21.
	Arratoon Apcar (s)	Smith	Jeddah May 22.
	Salsette (s)	King	Suez May 28.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
10	Statelie	Cumming	Liverpool.
	Tweed	Stewart	Penang.
	M. S. Elphinstone	Athey	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, from Jeddah.—Her Highness the Newab Secundra Begum of Bhopal, suite, and 450 followers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Comorin*, Taunton, bound to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Herald*, for Liverpool.

Ship *City of Amoy*, for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton (Going Ships)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. p. t. ₰.
	Commencing	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. } Nominal.
London	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. }
	Cases	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
	Ivory	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. ,,
To Clyde		} Nothing doing.
To Hull		
To China		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 15 to 16 and port charges.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	325.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	210 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	277 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	81 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	47 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	146 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	170 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	238 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn.	120	.....	210 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	210 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of Egypt	175	.....	172 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank		.....	[nominal. 16 pr. ct.
East India Bank		.....	10 per ct.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 14,500 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 78,000 pr. share.
1 A Shares	6,000	430	
1 B Shares	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 37,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co	1,400	.....	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Sanjee Company (subject to Government Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 3,000 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	£30.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manekjee Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	... ...	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	.....	Rs. 250 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	900	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 6,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	100 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....	Rs. 325 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	250
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....	nominal
Bombay Gas Co.	50	.....	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	Par.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	98
,, Loan 1835-36	... }	98
,, Loan 1842-43	... }	
,, Loan 1854-55	... }	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	107
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	...	115½

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	,,	10
Spanish Dollars	,,	210
Carolus	,,	200
Mexican Dollars	,,	230
German Crowns	,,	314½
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	222
Bar Silver	,,	105-8
Gold Leaf	,,	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (10th June 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	600 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	610 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,,	612 to 615
New Oomravuttee	,,	575 to 593
New Dharwar Sawgined	,,	555 to 560
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	560 to 570
New Veeravul	,,	540 to 545
New Khandeish	,,	540 to 545
New Poratchee	,,	530 to 540
New Acoote	,,	605 to 610
New Mangalore	,,	540 to 545
New Hinghungaut	,,	560
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-6 to 6-8 per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6-6 to 6-8
Gingellynized (Black and White)	,,	33 to 34.
Niger	,,	27 to 28 Nominal.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

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Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Three ,, ,,	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Two ,, ,,	2s. 0¼d.	do.
One ,, ,,	2s. 0d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11¾d.	do.

are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Managers will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 5000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 2 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Limited, Bombay.*"

W. F. WESCHE